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British Destroyer Sunk; Both Finns and Russians Claim Victories in North

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 19, 1940

War Summary: Reich Claims Convoy Sinkings

Torpedoing and sinking of the 1,375-ton British destroyer Daring with probable loss of 157 of the crew of 162 was reported by the Admiralty. Time and location of the sinking was withheld.

Attacks on four convoys, resulting in sinking of an undisclosed number of merchant ships and tankers, together with a British destroyer, were claimed by Germany. British sources labeled the claim "fantastic."

In Finland, the Finns claim to have surrounded and "annihilated" the Russian Army's Eighteenth Division to the northeast of Lake Ladoga. On the Karelian Isthmus, however, the Russians claim to have made considerable advances, mainly along the western coast of the Karelian Isthmus, to within four miles of Viborg, Finland's second largest city. If these reports are true, the Red Army has advanced by the coastal railroad, taking several towns and cutting off supplies from the Finnish island base of Koivisto. The Finns say that withdrawals before superior numbers in the sector are part of their strategy and that they are merely retreating to fresh positions. They anticipate that a pause in the Russian advance is bound to take place soon to allow the Russians to consolidate their positions and bring up supplies.

On the Western Front, the French admit that a detachment fell into a German trap on the Nied River, losing 20 men, while the British admitted losing one reconnaissance plane. Otherwise no events of importance were reported.

In the Balkans, arrival of a tanker with 2,000 tons of oil for Germany from the Baku wells, presumably as the precursor of many others, has started speculations among the Balkan nations as to whether the Allies may attempt to stop such supplies going to Germany, using the Egypt and Syrian armies lately reinforced by the arrival of Australians and New Zealanders at Suez. [Details: Pages 1, 2, 4, and 5.]

Dewey Ends 7,500-Mile Campaign Trip

NEW YORK (AP)—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, returned home today after a 7,500-mile trip across the country. "The great number of people we met everywhere evinced a serious interest in and concern over the direction the country will take in the next four years," he said.

Chinese Report Japan Is Evacuating Nanning

HONG KONG (AP)—Unconfirmed Chinese reports today said the Japanese Army was evacuating Nanning, Capital of Kwangsi Province, after occupying that South China City since Nov. 24. Japanese forces were said to be concentrated on the Kwangtung seacoast, waiting to board transports of which scores already had left loaded to capacity.

Jones Favors Loan as Long as Finns 'Have Chance'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, expressed willingness today to grant additional credit to Finland as long as it was "still fighting with a chance to win." He took this attitude before the House Banking Committee in explaining what his policy would be if Congress passed a pending bill to increase the capital of the Export-Import Bank by $100,000,000 and make $20,000,000 of this available for credits to Finland. The bill already has passed the Senate.

U. S. Lines Sells 8 Ships to Belgian Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Lines has sold eight of its idle trans-Atlantic ships, including the 13,869-ton President Harding, to a Belgian corporation for a reported sum of about $4,000,000. The purchasing firm was identified as the Société Maritime Anversoise. Ships will start operations between New York and Britain, France, and Belgium within a few weeks. The seven other vessels sold were: American Merchant, American Banker, American Farmer, American Importer, American Shipper, American Trader and American Traveler, all of about 7,000 gross tons.

Germany Confiscates Property of Poles

BERLIN (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Germany's economic dictator, today in effect decreed confiscation of all factories, farms, and forest lands in former Polish territory now incorporated in the Reich. The order exempted only property owned by German nationals before Sept. 1 when the German invasion of Poland started.

Army Plans to Recall 300 Retired Officers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department is preparing to recall 300 retired officers to active duty in connection with the Army's current expansion. They will be used largely for such assignments as training reserve officers in colleges, thereby relieving Regular Army officers for active duty with troops.

Keeping Up With the Storms Busies Boston Weather Bureau

Charges of selling jobs on city snow removal crews by East Boston bar tenders for $2 were aired in Boston City Council this afternoon as Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston demanded that the Finance Commission investigate patronage surrounding the extra work.

Councilor John C. Wickes charged that while men with families stood vainly in line, favored high school students were given work.

The City Council development followed issuance of an opinion from City Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., that the practice of City Councilors in issuing buttons good for a day's work at snow removal was illegal.

As New England rapidly regained its composure, its transportation facilities, and its bare streets five days after its Valentine Day blizzard, new storms this afternoon struck several states. Rain, snow, and wind of gale velocity marked the new storms.

Snow was falling heavily in Western Massachusetts, and a little less rapidly covering the central portions of the State. Cape Cod, Southeastern Massachusetts, and Rhode Island were being drenched with rain, with isolated sections alsi experiencing light snow and hail.

At Providence, R. I., the gale which has been whirling up the Atlantic seacoast brought snow and high winds early this afternoon, adding new traffic hazards to the city which was struggling already with snow removal. So threatening were weather conditions there that Gov. William H. Vanderbilt ordered the State House to close an hour earlier today in order that employees should not have to risk being marooned by a storm for the second time in less than a week.

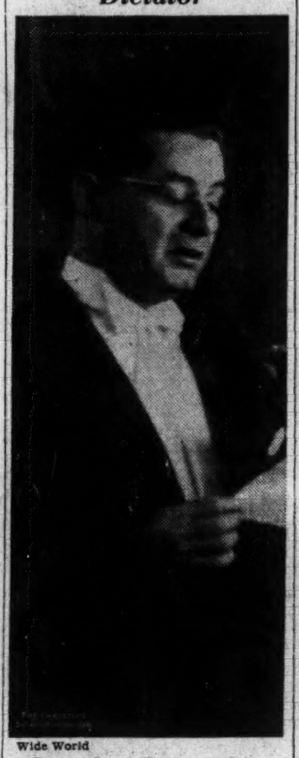
Further north, Toronto reported that the low pressure conditions in the Middlewest had moved eastward over Canada, bringing the heaviest snowfall of the winter to Central and Western Ontario districts. Particularly in the area around Hamilton, traffic was at a standstill due to bad road conditions. Still, Canadians might derive some cheer from a report from Berlin which indicated that the Nazi Capital was also buried under an unusually deep layer of snow.

In the meantime a plan whereby Massachusetts citizens—and particularly motorists—can be warned more adequately of approaching storms is to be sought by the State, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced this afternoon.

The Governor said when questioned that he intends to confer with the heads of various State departments to see if some faster system cannot be set up to inform the public of important oncoming storms, such as last week's blizzard. However, no plan has been decided upon as yet.

Lion blizzard sneaks out like Lamb: Page 13.

'Dictator'



Wide World

President Estigarribia of Paraguay who has assumed all political powers of the Nation.

Dictator Rule Is Established For Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 19 (AP)—A decree by President Estigarribia announcing that he is "regretfully" making himself virtual dictator of Paraguay because "our Nation has reached the edge of horrible anarchy" and so requires "radical solutions" was received with calm throughout the Nation today.

"I assume all political powers of the Republic," the President decreed yesterday. Earlier, President Estigarribia announced he had the full support of the Army and Navy.

Both the Congress and Cabinet have resigned to give the President a free hand. He appointed a new Cabinet including most of the members of the old one.

The decree promised a "complete truce of political activities of all parties and creeds" and to "call the people to elections for a national convention which will dictate a new constitution" as soon as "all anarchist factors are defeated."

President Estigarribia, elected last August, said in a radiocast:

"After six months, I have to confess with heavy pain that political disturbances, instead of becoming quiet, rose to a degree which threatened to become social anarchy—constitutional means are not powerful enough to safeguard the nation's peace.

"I have thought carefully about the issues and now have arrived at the conclusion that they require radical solutions. The Congress of the Nation judged the same way."

Paraguay has been struggling to reconstruct itself after the long Chaco war with Bolivia and the effects of the depression.

Harold D. Gresham of the United States Tariff Commission is working with Paraguayan authorities to modernize customs and fiscal offices. A United States civilian bank expert and engineer also are in Paraguay to help the Nation toward economic recovery.

Paraguay has a credit of some $3,500,000 in the United States—to be used in $500,000 allotments—as a help toward recovery. Informed circles said that this credit had not been taken up pending the constitutional reforms.

Reconstruction in South America: Page 2.

Pharaoh's Tomb Dates 1067 B. C.

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—The tomb of a Pharaoh of the 21st Dynasty, who ruled Egypt 3,000 years ago, has been discovered at San El Hagar, near Port Said.

The tomb, containing a quantity of golden utensils which shed some light on this period of history about which little has been known, is that of King Psou Sennes, second of the Dynasty, who ruled from 1080 to 1067 B. C. It was found by a Frenchman, Professor Montet, who has been working the site for the last ten years.

The tomb consists of a single chamber 15 feet long, nine feet wide, nine feet high. In one corner stands a red granite sarcophagus which has not yet been opened.

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Boston School System Placed Under Analysis

Clubwomen hear plea of Mrs. Pigeon to weigh questions of true and false economy.

"False economy" in the Boston public school system, as well as unnecessary expenditures due to political pressure, were alike under attack today by the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting under the leadership of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon of East Boston, a Vice-President in the State Federation and former member of the Boston School Committee.

Recommending that a woman be elected on the School Committee, and that the women of the community take advantage of their right to vote, Mrs. Pigeon analyzed the public school system in a practical way. While she did not fail to mention its good points, she stressed needed reforms, such as equal pay for men and women, equal pay for all directors, equal facilities in all schools for both boys and girls, especially in the vocational arts. She called the public school system of today "the bulwark of our democracy," praised teachers for preventing revolution through inculcating character and citizenship by their "balance, steadiness and devotion."

Must Turn Out Citizens

"Public education in these days is a serious problem," Mrs. Pigeon told the women. "One needs an encyclopedia of community needs to keep up with the demands on it. In a way, it's the sum total of sociological studies. . . . We expect schools to turn out good, clean American citizens as well as scholars. That is their obligation to this republic of ours."

Mrs. Pigeon declared she'd take off her hat to anybody who would properly analyze and equalize the Boston public school system.

She pointed out that women should know what cutting the school budget means in limiting the children of the community, for, she said, because the school budget is so big an item, people think of it right away when there is a cry for "retrenchment."

Cultural Basis Needed

"Don't let us be penny wise and pound foolish, as some of us may have been in our housekeeping," Mrs. Pigeon pleaded. "Cheap buildings, cheap teachers, don't always spell economy. Sometimes, it's just the opposite."

Mrs. Pigeon believes youth should be able to step out prepared for jobs, yet not have to sacrifice cultural studies. But in any educational planning, she would "divorce education from finances."

Young people also need an avocation, Mrs. Pigeon said, for "wise use of leisure time." As for citizenship and character building, Mrs. Pigeon said it is not enough to have "two fifteen-minute periods a week, call it citizenship or character building, and think our obligation is fulfilled."

Mrs. Pigeon said an investigation is now being made into industrial education. Meantime, she says, the City of Boston is still having to support the Teachers' College, which many people believe should be abandoned, but about which nothing is done because of various political tie-ups.

Republicans Get Their Heads Together

Wide World

John H. Trumbull
Regional Chairman, Region No. 1 Program Committee

Glenn Frank
Chairman of Republican Program Committee

Frank Altschul
Financial Secretary Program Committee

G. O. P. Report Sees Prosperity For U. S. If Bars Are Leveled

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 19 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, titular head of the Republican Party, voiced approval today of the special Program Committee's report for guiding the G. O. P. in the coming campaign.

"It is a good report—sound and constructive," the 1936 presidential nominee said.

Mr. Landon did not approve formation of the Committee two years ago.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—To the tune of 36,000 words of positive and specific proposals, the Republican Party after a two year study offered to the Nation today its alternative to the New Deal.

Its program is widely regarded as the most liberal platform which the Party has ever enunciated.

It supports several administration measures in the field of agriculture, foreign policy and labor.

It promises a 20 per cent reduction in federal expenditures and guarantees a balanced budget in 1942.

It denies that the American economy is becoming stalled and static.

It foresees as inevitable a greater expansion of private enterprise during the next quarter century than during the 25 years which preceded 1929 if hurdles which have been thrown in its path are removed.

A Daring Innovation

The preparation and issuance of such a detailed and concrete program four months before the convention and more than seven months before the election, is politically novel and unorthodox and has actually been carried out over the protests of the more cautious within the ranks of the Republican Party leaders.

The program itself represents more than two years of work by a special committee of some 200 members under the chairmanship of Dr. Glenn Frank, former President of the University of Wisconsin. The Committee was not made up of politicians nor dominated by politically-minded persons.

A random glance at the professions represented on the nine regional committees which helped to prepare the report shows a teacher, clergyman, farmer, lawyer, housewife, banker, civic leader, contractor, an instrument maker, a manufacturer, publisher, business woman, law student, surgeon, an industrial engineer, a college president and an orchardist.

Freed from the usual vagaries and cliches of campaign literature, the program is unusually detached and penetrating in its analysis of the underlying American social and economic problems which any government, Republican or Democratic, must face.

Is a Guide and Challenge

This program will not, of course, bind either the national convention or the presidential nominees. It does offer a guide and a challenge to the delegates and is certain to exert a strong influence upon the provisions of the final platform.

The report affirms that:

1. The central issue now confronting national leadership is the securing of a full employment of the man-power, technical skill, and the economic resources of the Nation through the sustained operation and expansion of the normal enterprises of the American people.

2. The central contribution of the New Deal has been its enunciation of the social ideals and objectives toward which the whole Nation is striving.

3. The central failure of New Deal leadership is that while it has expressed social America it has almost completely misunderstood economic America and that in consequence its performance has been nearly uniformly opposite to its promises.

Conclusion on New Deal

Thus the unexpected conclusion which Dr. Frank's Committee reaches is that whatever its liberal intentions, the New Deal has pur-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

G. O. P. Program Committee does not condemn all New Deal: Page 6.

Wagner Drafts Mediation Plan For U. S. Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the National Labor Relations Act, introduced today a bill for a new 3-man Federal mediation service, which may have important direct and indirect effects on the whole current legislative discussion of labor-industry relationships:

1. The direct effect of the bill, if adopted, would be to set up a more elaborate and detailed machinery for voluntary mediation and conciliation of labor disputes;

2. Indirectly, if adopted, the Wagner Bill would head off proposals for compulsory mediation and a required "waiting period" before strikes, which is opposed by Senator Wagner and the New Deal; and finally,

3. The new proposal would help fill the gap if Congress decides to remove from the National Labor Relations Board the authority to decide jurisdictional disputes between warring unions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Garrison Urged It

It was Dean Lloyd K. Garrison, of the University of Wisconsin Law School, who, in testimony before the special House committee investigating the Labor Board on Feb. 2 urged the "strengthening of our very inadequate mediation machinery" and contrasted the "small staff of conciliators employed by the Labor Department" with the British network of conciliators.

"The expenditure of one or two hundred thousand dollars a year in this direction," he declared, "might well save many times the cost in terms of the avoidance of unnecessary strife."

There have been many recent proposals for compulsory arbitration in strikes, and in the days to come in the conflict between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. this talk will become more important. The Wagner proposal now in some directions is as important for what it leaves out as for what it puts in.

There is no compulsion in the proposal.

Employers' Dilemma

Thus a manufacturer who finds his plant tied up by a jurisdictional strike between rival C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions, where there is no controversy over wages or hours or his own recogntion of the union, may find no recourse except to shut down the plant, particularly if the Labor Board's authority to adjudicate between the two factions of labor is withdrawn as is now proposed.

The Wagner bill carries no penalties and no subpoena power but rests entirely on mediation. This contrasts with frequent proposals that the Government extend to all interstate industry the procedure of the Railway Labor Act for "waiting periods."

Senator Wagner coupled his proposal with a recapitulation of what he considers the success of the Labor Board in cutting down man-hours lost in strikes for recognition of unions and collective bargaining. He said 15,000,000 fewer working days were lost in 1938 and 1939 as contrasted to the two previous years, as a result of the act.

Only 20 per cent of those who went on strike in the first 11 months of 1939 were concerned with issues that came under the authority of the Labor Act, Senator Wagner said, and added that he hoped ultimately there would be a complete elimination of the "wasteful, bitter, and often bloody struggles over the fundamental right to organize and bargain collectively."

At one point in his statement Senator Wagner said:

"I am unalterably opposed to compulsory arbitration in any guise."

Britain Hails Altmark Coup: Baltic Alarmed

London declares attack on prison ship justified; neutrals see danger as Germany protests.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 19—While international jurists the world over were defining their attitude toward the Altmark affair, Britain, Norway, and Germany—the three countries directly concerned—were equally busy making their cases before the world.

Britain is jubilant over its successful release of 326 British sailors, held on the German prison ship. And Britain is convinced, as well, that its entry into Norwegian waters to effect the rescue was "correct" both from the standpoint of international law and the humanitarian considerations involved.

But as the incident of the Altmark draws the Scandinavian countries more deeply toward involvement in European conflict, both Norway and Germany are indignant. They charge that Britain is responsible for a violation unique in the history of international law.

Belgium Sees Danger

Even Belgium was affected by the controversy as official circles in Brussels declared the Altmark incident implied a danger for all neutrals. One political commentator has taken vigorous issue with the inference that violation of neutral territory by one belligerent permits violation by another. This theory, it is declared, would sanction air battles over Belgian territory.

The Altmark story has fired the imagination of the British people and the British press talks of this affair as a fitting sequel which completes "national pride and satisfaction in the victory of the River Plate, for something would clearly have been lacking if after the Lion had been destroyed, the jackel had escaped with the prey."

The Times editorial undoubtedly expressed the feeling of practically the whole Nation in these words. But it would be a mistake to imagine that Britain considers that it has violated international law.

Britain sees the situation thus: Under international law, it is pointed out, a belligerent cannot transport war prisoners through the territory of a neutral, he cannot march them across neutral territory, or convey them into or through neutral territorial waters. It is the first duty of a belligérent to release prisoners as did Capt. Hans Langsdorff of the Admiral Graf Spee as soon as the battleship for which the Altmark was an auxiliary entered Montevideo.

Should the belligerent not do his duty, then it is incumbent upon the neutral concerned to compel him to do so, it is contended.

Neglect of Duty

Therefore in the present case Britain contends that when both the German captain and the Norwegians neglected to do their duty, nothing was left but for the British Admiralty to order the destroyer Cossack to enter Gjessingfjord (Josing Fjord). It is true, it is admitted, that to do this, the destroyer's skipper, Capt. P. L. Vian, had to take a belligerent ship into neutral waters—as the Germans had done before him. But the difference, it is contended with some nicety, is that the German ship entered neutral waters in order to break the law and the British to thwart that intention.

Norway's acceptance of the statement that the Altmark contained no British prisoners of war was taken here as evidence that if any search of that ship had been made by Norwegian officers it was very superficial since 326 persons cannot be so easily and effectively hidden away and also since the whole world knew of the Altmark's role as a prison ship that took off the sailors of the crafts sunk by the Admiral Graf Spee.

Press Defends Action

The British press appears to consider that Norway's action was just another attempt to assuage Germany regardless of the consequences to this country and, consequently, that it had violated its neutrality through fear of Germany or some such reason. This attitude, it is maintained, has been carried too far.

Britain is anxious to observe international law and show all possible consideration to neutrals, observed the Manchester Guardian, but a point had been reached where it could not sacrifice either its own interests or principles of importance "simply that a neutral may at our expense mollify Germany who, in fact, is never mollified."

Then in a significant sentence, the editorial continues "if a vessel can co-operate with a battleship while it is destroying commerce, can receive its prisoners from sunken ships, keep them in confinement for many weeks, and can carry them to enemy territory and still be regarded as a peaceful, innocent merchantman to be assisted through neutrals' territorial waters with the kindly escort of the neu-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

This Changing World

Nazis Play Big Part in Two Scandinavian Crises—Sweden's Hesitancy Behind Finns, and Norway's Timidity Wake British Up

By H. B. Elliston

London, Feb. 19

The two crises which have developed in Scandinavia are really two phases in the same situation.

Why does Sweden refuse to bolster up forthrightly the last stand of Finland?

Not because it is afraid of the Soviet Union, but because it stands under pressure of potential German invasion.

Actually the Germans have not only inhibited Sweden from joining Finland but they have taken advantage of Sweden's apprehension by riding roughshod over Sweden's territorial integrity.

Why did Britain sail into Norway's territorial waters after the Altmark?

Because Norway showed its hesitancy of offending Germany by the manner in which it searched the Altmark. On previous occasions Norway has betrayed same unwillingness to insist upon the maintenance of its territorial integrity against the Germans.

* * *

It has long been evident that the British Admiralty has been provoked by this Scandinavian situation.

For in this peculiar war German invasion of Scandinavian neutrality must be set down as a German victory. It must be set down as the only victory so far in the European war. That may sound extraordinary till you think over the nature of this war.

Germany's war is a peace offensive destined to validate its pre-September successes. It knows, I feel, that it cannot defeat the Allies, but it thinks that by a kind of belligerent diplomacy it has a fair chance of not losing it.

The chance resides among the neutrals. Accordingly, by a most astonishing series of threats it has succeeded in enlisting most of the neutrals in a campaign to call a halt to the European hostilities at almost any German price. No doubt it will try to recruit the American missions of inquiry to Europe to aid it in the same campaign.

To all of these maneuvers the British seemed so far to have presented an almost indifferent front. Perhaps the American missions woke them up. For the British mean business in this war—they mean to crush Naziism as the only possible method of winning a peace which will allow the people of the world to sleep calmly in their beds at night.

Therefore, a coalition of the neutral world to patch up the European quarrel would leave the British out on a limb as the only real belligerent.

* * *

Of late apparently the British have decided to cut the skein that is being woven around them by the Germans acting through the neutral world.

The first essential in combating German success in Scandinavia was to acknowledge it. So in late January the British began to admit that the British blockade was not 100 per cent effective on the Scandinavian Coast. Hitherto they had allowed the British and the world in general to think to the contrary. But the ineffectiveness of the British blockade was apparent to this correspondent as soon as he reached Scandinavia late last year.

Just after I got to Norway a German submarine sank a British ore ship 25 miles inside Narvik Fjord. Actually the incident occurred under the noses of the Norwegian Coast Guards, and, of course, was an offense against Norway's integrity. It was hushed up by the British no less than by Norwegians, and not till a month later would the British acknowledge it. Then the British correspondents were deluged with facts of many German invasions of Scandinavian integrity, this one included.

Most of these incidents had already become common knowledge. Some had been reported. And it seemed to this correspondent, as he reported at

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Allied Strategy in Egypt Puts Balkans in Quandary

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 19—The small Balkan nations have been watching the moves of the Allies in their vicinity with considerable uneasiness. To the Balkan nations, the landing in Egypt of the Australian and New Zealand troops has raised a serious problem; namely, do France and Britain plan to set up an Eastern Front as a way out of the apparent deadlock on the Western Front?

As far as Rumania and Greece are concerned, however, their recent pessimism following a careful examination of the Allies' guarantees have suddenly changed to confidence now that they see Britain and France are in a good position speedily to dispatch assistance to the Balkans from Egypt, should occasion demand.

But Italy, which has been assuming the role of stepmother to the Balkans, has vigorously supported the German propaganda declaring that the Allies by their latest move are aiming to push the Balkans into the war.

Stalemate in the West

There is also a certain anxiety here lest the Allies may go further and use the opportunity of their concentrations in Egypt to initiate an Eastern Front offensive. This view is suggested by the fact that both sides appear to have been stalemated on the Western Front and the blockade tactics are producing too slow results, so that the Allies, it is maintained here, might well decide to launch their Egyptian and Syrian concentrations, in co-operation with Turkey, against the Russo-German rear.

Whatever the actual circumstances, it is considered that the present situation in Southeastern Europe would give the Allies little difficulty in explaining to the Balkans the need of a move against the Russian oil fields in the Caucasus.

Though the Balkans on the whole are heartened by these new troop arrivals at Cairo, they are at the same time fearful for their future neutrality, though they prefer to believe that Britain's move in Egypt is intended to prevent, rather than to foment, a conflagration in the Near East, so that while the presence of Allied troops in Egypt is welcomed by the Balkans as in some way a guarantee, there is noticeable a fear as to what they may ultimately portend.

Russian Oil for Germany

The first Russian tanker with petrol from Baku for Germany arrived Feb. 17 at Rumania's Black Sea port of Constanza, having been shipped at the Russian Black Sea port of Batum. Oil shipped in this way must pay Hungarian as well as Rumanian customs. The Germans therefore desire to organize a direct land route from Batum to Germany and have been pressing Moscow to fortify Russian railways.

If Germany fears an attack from Anatolia against the Russian oil supplies and the railroads carrying them, it is regarded here as quite natural that Berlin should insist upon fortifying the tracks from Baku, through Kiev, Odessa and Lwow, so as to ensure their immunity from enemy interference.

Hence, while the Allied maneuvers in the Near East give new confidence in the Balkans, there is fear lest they indicate that a new battlefield has already been surveyed. If they mean enhanced protection, the Balkans are delighted, but not if they mean battlefields in the Balkans.

Oil Flow Slackened

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 19 (AP)—Allied trade agents, fighting the flow of Rumanian oil for Germany's war machine, reported that the movement had slackened in January.

Semi-official statistics listed January's Rumanian oil exports to Germany at 26,000 tons and estimated that February deliveries would be "less than 25,000 tons."

This would be far below the quotas of a commercial agreement in which Rumania assured Germany of 190,000 tons in January and February and 130,000 monthly thereafter.

However, a Russian tanker has arrived at Rumania's Black Sea port of Constanza, with 2,000 tons consigned to Germany.

The cargo will be shipped overland through Rumania and Hungary, but after the spring thaw shipments will go up the Danube by barge.

Germany also was planning to bring large quantities of Russian oil from Batum to the Bulgarian port of Varna. Thence the oil would be transhipped by rail to Danube barges.

Germans here said their Black Sea merchant fleet is ample for this prospective traffic and hinted that they are ready to expand their Danube barge system by 50 per cent.

With Allied companies monopolizing Rumanian oil production and exerting stern pressure to avoid diversion to Germany, Germans regarded shipments from Batum as some insurance against failure here.

Batum is fed by pipelines from Baku, on the Caspian Sea.

Some Rumanian observers expressed apprehension lest the shipments provoke an Allied offensive in the Near East. It was understood here, however, that the Bulgarian Government was willing to co-operate in the German project.

Nazis Ambush French Patrol

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP)—A French patrol fell into a German ambush before dawn today in a central sector of the Western Front, and about 20 men were killed.

The casualties were the heaviest suffered by the French so far in any single skirmish of patrol warfare.

The clash marked a quickening of Western Front activity as strong German raids were repulsed during the past two days.

Meanwhile, French artillery shelled groups of German laborers on the fortifications on the Western Front and forced them to stop work, the French military reported, adding that preparations for two German trench raids had been broken up.

The artillery bombardment occurred in the region west of the Vosges Mountains.

German forces attempted trench raids east of the Moselle Feb. 17 after strong artillery preparation, but French firing broke up enemy troop concentrations before they had reached positions to attack, the French said.

The Air Ministry in London acknowledged that one Royal Air Force plane failed to return from a scouting flight and said "it was assumed" that was the plane which a German communiqué reported had been downed in a North Sea engagement Feb. 17.

Rockets Mystify

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 19 (AP)—A series of mysterious red, green, and yellow rocket signals, sent up in the closely guarded defense areas of the Central and Eastern Netherlands, are being investigated by the Army, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche said.

The newspaper declared some of the signals, in most cases relayed "far into a neighboring country," have been observed in the vicinity of Doorn, residence of former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany.

Military authorities offered a reward for information leading to the arrest of responsible persons.

After the signals had been seen several nights ago near Doorn, the newspaper said, the military guarding Netherlands neutrality received a tip to be on the alert for an automobile carrying three men and a woman.

Subsequently, a patrol on routine duty in the neighborhood had to fire a shot to halt a speeding car. Three men in uniforms of the Netherlands Army stepped out and praised the patrol members for their vigilance. They were allowed to proceed with their woman companion.

The supposition is that the three were uniformed illegally, according to the newspaper for, later the same night, the same car sped past a patrol near Utrecht, ignoring a shot fired at it.

A comparison of license numbers identified the automobile as being the same one in both cases.

THE MORRIS PLAN LOANS
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Reconstruction in South America

Paraguay and Bolivia move slowly in their efforts to repair damages of Chaco War.

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Reconstruction of Paraguay and Bolivia, South America's landlocked neighbors in the heart of the continent, moves ahead slowly amid pent up forces loosed by their Chaco war.

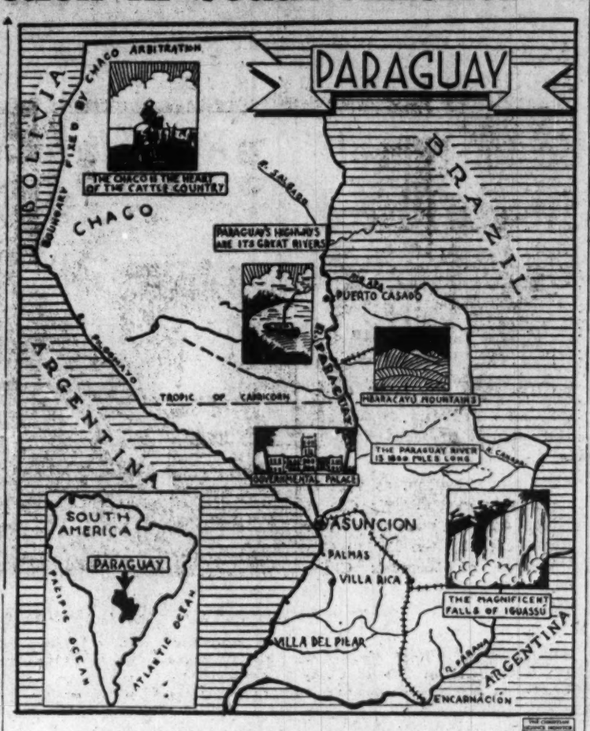
Other American countries watch the reconstruction period sympathetically, for peace came to the Chaco in 1938 only after long and persistent mediation by all of the American republics, as well as by the League of Nations.

This seemingly remote struggle out of wartime dislocations is bound up with similar problems faced wherever nations have resorted to war. Spain, original mother-country of both Paraguay and Bolivia, itself is rebuilding after an exhaustive civil conflict. Europe and Asia look longingly ahead to reconstruction even before their own wars have fairly begun.

During nearly two years that have elapsed since mediation won in the Chaco, Bolivia and Paraguay have passed through many political upheavals. Even yet, the governing powers cautiously restrict social forces during the hazardous transition from wartime dictatorships to a larger measure of popular rule.

Paraguay's President Estigarribia, who personally speeded the Chaco settlement, now wrestles with conflicting liberal and reactionary movements. At least temporarily, he resorts to one-man rule.

In the other Chaco country, Bolivia, a provisional government emphasizes progress away from dictatorial methods of former President Busch, who reputedly committed suicide last year. Yet only one Presidential candidate is permitted, indicating that political conditions still remain tense.



Center of Reconstruction
Paraguay, tropical land of river-borne commerce, enters another stage of rebuilding after the costly Chaco war. The arbitrated boundary is marked at the upper left. Insets show some of the features of Paraguay.

Political Crisis?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Indications that Paraguay's crisis is more political than economic came with several moves by President Estigarribia against centers of agitation, especially among students.

Political activity at the University was forbidden under a law placed before Congress by the President, who charged students with "social anarchy." This is the first educational intervention since 1929, when University autonomy was recognized.

Official interpreters state the term "social anarchy" means that some student centers have been converted into permanent sources of agitation, hindering natural scientific investigation and formation of professional classes. Intervention will cease, authorities say, immediately university prestige has been restored and the educational authorities revised.

The President has sought to induce the Colorado Party to reenter parliamentary action and participate in the next elections.

There are two large traditional parties in Paraguay—the Liberals and the "Colorados." Return to activity by the Colorados would mean strengthening the Estigarribia regime, by no means weak, and the legislative power, which has suffered through lack of an organized Opposition. The Colorado Party conditioned its cooperation on removal of the state of siege—a modified form of martial law—complete renewal of Parliament and ample guarantees. Parliamentary abstention dates from the party convention of October, 1931.

The vigorous development of domestic production and foreign trade has not been retarded by this political process. President Estigarribia, continuing friendly relationships planned with frontier neighbors, including the former Chaco war enemy, Bolivia, has indorsed permanent exhibitions of Paraguayan products in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay, and La Paz, Bolivia. Commercial agents are to open markets for timber, tannin and cotton.

Argentina announced it will establish an Asuncion branch of its Banco de la Nacion in accordance with the recent treaty between the two countries. The capital is given at 7,000,000 Argentine pesos, or about $1,610,000, whose introduction is no mean contribution to Paraguayan exchange coffers. A rise in the value of national currency has been attributed to this.

The national touring office has prepared a program for the attraction of foreign tourists. It worked in co-operation with the tourist authorities of neighboring countries. Reduced river and rail travel charges are announced, with fewer passport restrictions.

Bolivia to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A checkered post-Chaco war revolutionary period is expected to come to an end with the election of a new President and Legislature March 10. Electoral registrations are proceeding throughout Bolivia in readiness for that date. Voting is compulsory.

Citizens will vote for President, Senators, and Deputies on one ballot. The position of Vice-President has been abolished. In case of absence the President will be replaced by the President of the Senate and, secondly, by the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The provisional administration, through the governing Minister, Gen. Demetrio Ramos, has committed itself to "free and correct elections," with every guarantee for candidates, whatever their political affiliation. Similar pre-election promises have been given many times in Bolivia and other South American countries, but so far neutral observers see no reason to suspect the sincerity of this provisional regime as a transition from dictatorship toward more popular rule.

There was one matter in which a decision was more or less imposed, though in agreement with a substantial measure of public opinion. That was insistence on finding a leader meriting national support but arousing no recriminations and making him the "only candidate." General Enrique Peñaranda, Chaco campaign chieftain, was the selection. He is the apparent future President of Bolivia. As representative of the Army and trusted by many civilians it is his task to lead Bolivia towards political reconciliation and business reconstruction.

There will be a free field for parliamentary aspirants. One hundred and five Deputies are to be elected, one for each Province, except Cinti, which has two. The Senators number 27, three for each department. The President is elected for four years.

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Cardenas and Two Candidates Trying to Stave Off Violence

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 19 (AP)—Attorney General Genaro Vazquez announced today that a plot which he said involved a leader of the Fascist "Gold Shirts," to overthrow the Mexican Government with an armed rebellion had been thwarted.

Five leaders were taken into custody, the Attorney General said, but were released by President Cardenas to signify his "confidence in the support of the Mexican people."

Among those named as chief conspirators was Alfonso Garmendia Villafana, described as Treasurer of the "Gold Shirts," Mexican Fascist group. Another was Abel R. Perez, Secretary General and Treasurer of the presidential campaign of Gen. Joaquin Amaro, former War Minister in the Cabinet of ex-President Plutarco Calles.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The three men now foremost in Mexican affairs—President Gardenas and the leading Presidential candidates, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan and Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho—are personally trying to hold in check the growing campaign of violence, climaxed by the shooting of Lieut. Elias Sumoano aide to General Almazan.

Lieutenant Sumoano was acting as guard at the Almazan residence in the village of Zacapu, Michoacan Province, after a night meeting at which the General had delivered a speech.

The shooting is attributed to local police and to armed farmers who are reported to have approached the Almazan headquarters, threatening the candidate. When the aide guarding the house challenged them he was instantly shot.

Thorough Investigation

Federal troops were rushed immediately to the scene and have imprisoned the police and disarmed all farmers of the region.

A special investigation, ordered by President Cardenas, is being made by representatives of the Attorney General's office. Punishment of those guilty is expected. A message deploring the event was issued by the headquarters of Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, who is opposing General Almazan in the Presidential race.

Despite this swift action by the Federal authorities the Sumoana case may become one of first importance in the current electoral campaign. Although many political clashes have resulted in fatalities and woundings recently, this provides the most flagrant example of political vengeance and disregard for the public peace which has occurred.

The Almazan leaders are making prime political capital of the assassination and have openly accused followers of General Avila Camacho of being the intellectual authors of the crime. Blame is also placed upon Vicente Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Labor, who for weeks past has been predicting an armed uprising. He is, they allege, inciting the public to acts of violence.

General Almazan publicly stated a few days later that the opposition forces are plotting his assassination in order to declare a state of national emergency and maintain President Cardenas in office for another two years. This accusation has been rumored frequently by the Almazan group but it is the first time that they have dared to bring it into the open.

There is no question that the Almazan strength, as indicated by the large crowds attending his meetings throughout the country, has the Government and the Avila Camacho parties worried. The attendance is spontaneous, as compared with the organized farm, labor, and bureaucratic masses attending the Avila Camacho meetings and represents a genuine feeling of discontent among the Mexican populace.

Bold Through Strength

As this strength grows increasingly evident General Almazan becomes bolder in his opposition to the Avila Camacho and Government forces. He made the sensational declaration, at Mexico City four days after the assassination of his aide, that if he is elected at the polls in July and refused the Presidency by the Administration machine he will resort to armed rebellion in order to gain office.

Such talk is not popular in Mexico now. The people want no revolutions, for they know too much of them from the past. But the indignation stirred by the Sumoana assassination makes the threats possible and furnishes a breeding ground for discontent. It is also belived that General Almazan himself is reluctant to lead any movement which would break the public peace but that he may be driven into taking action if the persecution of his followers does not cease.

Equal good will on the part of General Avila Camacho is evident from his speeches being made on a campaign tour. The day following the assassination of Lieutenant Sumoano he declared in Jalisco that there will be no armed conflict during or after the elections because the people do not want it.

"The populace wants only peace in which to work and improve their living conditions," he held. His own statements and conduct are all gauged to inspire public confidence and avoid dangerous friction since he is personally a moderate and opposed to violence in any form.

U. S. Liner Launched

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — The 8,700-ton passenger-cargo liner Delorleans slid down the ways of the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company Feb. 17., the second of three $3,000,000 combination liners launched to operate between Gulf ports and the eastern coast of South America.

The 67-passenger ship was constructed for the Delta Line of the Mississippi Shipping Company, New Orleans. The ship is 491 feet long and 65½ feet wide.

Pan-American Meeting Plans For Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 19—At least a ray of hope for some of the more than 200,000 Spanish Loyalists, now in French concentration camps, brightened the sessions here of the Pan-American Conference for Spanish Refugees. Mexico agreed to continue receiving Spanish refugees, and Chile promised to take 3,000 more.

Other countries still studying how they may assimilate refugees are Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba.

Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, delegate from the United States Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, proposed to Ambassador Josephus Daniels that ships and money be offered as America's contribution to the refugee migration.

Despite a determined effort to keep politics out of the conference, which ended yesterday, bitter criticism arose over alleged conditions in French concentration camps where the Spanish refugees await transfer.

One of the distinguished delegates to the Conference was Dr. Julio Alvarez del Vayo, former Foreign Minister of the Spanish Republic, who represented the Committee for Technical Aid to Spanish Refugees, with headquarters in Paris. The ideals of the cooperating groups were well expressed by Dr. Alvarez del Vayo before the opening of the meetings.

"My visit has the sole purpose of taking part in the meeting of the Pan-American Conference for Spanish Refugees," he said. "I am certain that if the Conference remains faithful to the spirit which has animated its organizers, and, putting all political considerations aside, dedicates itself exclusively to seeking practical solutions for the immense problem which still faces a large number of Spaniards who cannot return to their country, it will render a great service to this humanitarian cause which has encountered so many generous wishes and deeds, both in the Spanish American nations and in the United States."

Similar attention to the high objectives of the meeting was called by Dr. Inman. He stressed the advantage from this selected immigration to the countries receiving refugees. Dr. Inman said:

"The object of the conference is to translate from Europe to America the refugees, whom the North American Committee is ready to aid in providing transportation. This question should be resolved with the humanitarian spirit which inspires the democratic nations of this continent. It should not be forgotten that the Latin American nations of this continent need not only North American capital for the exploitation of their riches, but also expert workers and technicians. This select human material is now found in the concentration camps of France, numbering not less than 200,000 people. Among them are thousands of electricians, miners, metal workers, and other skilled tradesmen, waiting to come and aid in the development of this continent."

The Conference was opened with speeches by the Mexican Minister of the Interior, Señor Ignacio Garcia Tellez, and by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Labor.

Navy Board Urges 650-Foot Dirigible

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—A Navy official board has recommended construction of a 650-foot dirigible, which Congress has already authorized, and has proposed in addition that the Government aid commercial airship service.

The Board, named to shape a lighter-than-air policy in view of controversy over the value of large airships, suggested that the Navy "keep in the picture" for the future the idea of a dirigible as large as the ill-fated crafts, Akron and Macon.

Large airships carrying planes offer "decided possibilities for military usefulness in wartime," the Board said in a report published by the Navy.

Finnish Conductor Leads Symphony

NEW YORK (AP)—Finland on Feb. 17 furnished the Boston Symphony Orchestra its first guest conductor in the last 35 years of the famous orchestra's visits to New York—Tauno Hannikainen.

Although his version of the first symphony of his compatriot, Jean Sibelius, was cheered, the occasion was not too happy for one of the audience, the conductor's wife who wept through most of the performance. The Hannikainens came last month to America from Finland so that his agreement to conduct for his friend Serge Koussevitzky could be kept, leaving their son behind in the Army.

The conductor must return shortly to Finland where he also may be called for Army duty. He was excused from military service to keep his pledge to Boston.

The newcomer conducted the last half of the concert, and Dr. Koussevitzky the first.

Daytona Beach Crime Cut

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The Florida Patrol is a new magazine issued and sponsored by the Florida Highway Patrol. In its first issue, it credits this City with having the largest reduction of crime in 1938. Chief of Police David, then and now, the head of the City's Police Department, had a 50 per cent reduction of crime in that year; and the City continues to have an enviable record for a resort city.

Philippines Called Key To U. S. Rights in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—The coming year is destined to be an extremely important one for America in the Pacific. It seems likely that various issues with Japan will demand a clear settlement. A relative factor, of course, is that 1940 is expected to be a vital year in determining the final solution of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and to this must be added the urgent necessity which Japan faces in settling its relations with the other powers, particularly Soviet Russia.

During the past year the question of the postponement of Phillipines independence has demanded an increasing amount of attention.

Ultimate solution of the Philippines problem must in great measure affect the Far Eastern policy of the United States as a whole. In many ways Americans are too prone to think of their relationship to the Far East in disjointed terms, just as if the pieces couldn't possibly be fitted together, but the whole jig-saw puzzle picture simply "won't make sense" until it is realized that each part is related to the whole thing. In thinking of American difficulties in China, for instance, what is happening in the Philippines must not be forgotten, and that process of attack automatically brings in big stake of the United States in the Netherlands Indies and the vital importance of British Malaya as a source of vital raw materials.

It can be pretty safely argued that a good deal of American difficulties in the Far East today arise from the fact that the Japanese got the impression from Washington's action in the Philippines that Americans did not care very much what happened to any of their interests west of Honolulu. If Americans were getting out anyway the Japanese thought it would be nice to speed the parting guest

Policies Must Be Unified

The Japanese are not convinced that the United States granted the Philippines their independence partly on the grounds of idealism. It is perhaps fortunate that the re-examination question has been raised in the Philippines just at a time when the United States is taking a stronger attitude regarding the protection of its interests in China as a whole. The working policy which was adopted toward these two questions cannot ignore a request to keep the flag in the Philippines and at one and the same time inform the Japanese that it expects to have its share of China's trade.

Ideally most Americans would like to see the Philippines free. Ideally they should also like to see China a free and self-determining nation. Economically all that the United States asks is the guarantee that Americans shall have an opportunity to trade in the Far East on an equal footing with other nations.

There is, of course, the other alternative of arriving at an understanding with Japan that the United States get out altogether. That would be a real understanding, and it would probably last for a decade or two. It would last until Japan had succeeded in developing the spoils and was in a position to ask for more.

But there can be no understanding of any kind if the United States tries to do two things at once. It cannot be getting out and getting in at one and the same time. The Japanese will become confused. They won't know when to take Washington seriously and when not. That will lead to trouble.

Little Change in Conditions

There has been a great deal written about the economic arguments in favor of the United States staying in the Philippines, but facing the facts it must be admitted that they are little different from what they were four years ago when the plans for ultimate independence came into force. The same can be said about economic conditions.

Interviews with many political leaders regarding Philippine independence indicate that they change their minds because conditions in the Far East were different.

In the long run we shall probably forgive them all for gaily clambering aboard President Manuel L. Quezon's independence band wagon when that vehicle was so clamorously rollicking down the road to freedom. In those days, before the realities of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, this freedom was a sort of vague Valhalla in which all good Filipinos might live happily ever after. In the last few years, unfortunately, it has become more apparent that the Valhalla was little more than a mirage.

There is a new band wagon now and the riders in it are more sober, far more anxious to approach the problems of their country in the light of realism. This does not mean, however, that there was not always a certain group that favored a continuation of some relationship with the United States. It was this group that actually paved the way for the re-examinationists to come out in the open and speak their minds.

One political leader in Manila recently remarked that he failed to see how the national honor of the Philippines might suffer in any way if the people were to accept a junior partnership freely arrived at with the United States. Another rather interesting approach to the problem being taken by some is that to all intents and purposes the Philippines has already gained its independence and is now in a position to determine its new foreign policy, which, if the people so desire it, may be to ask the United States for "dominion status."

Politicians in Quandary

One rather active element in the present re-examination program is provided by the fear that if severe economic developments follow close upon independence the people will blame their politicians for misleading them. This springs, perhaps, from a realization of the fact that the glories of independence were painted in rosy colors during the long oratorial marathon that preceded the formation of the Commonwealth Government. The inevitable hardships, including the difficult period of readjustment which the islands would face under any circumstances, may have been played down a little too much.

At the present time a strong organization for re-examination is beginning to function in Manila, and it will be its purpose to conduct a campaign to this end in the Philippines and the United States. Its great task, in view of much that has transpired in the past, is hardly an enviable one; but there is much in the current international scene that would seem to promise success for it.

The re-examinationists may not have very much difficulty in convincing the Filipinos that there are wolves around the door. The more complex economic arguments will suffice for the more literate section of the electorate. On the other hand, America will have to be told that the Philippines is worth a great deal to it, both as a market and as a source for raw materials. American manufacturers who have a huge market in the islands may be organized so as to combat the pro-independent sugar lobby in Washington.

In the coming months Americans will be treated to the almost unprecedented spectacle of citizens of a small country conducting a bona fide campaign to retain its bonds of union with a larger country. What is more, no one in the Philippines would suggest for a moment that the re-examinationists are unpatriotic. The Filipinos are beginning to get the idea that they can have union with honor, provided Americans can forgive them for changing their minds.

The morass of war and hatred into which Europe and a great part of the Far East has sunk may be rather too much for Americans, but in being strong where the Government has made definite commitments, as in the Philippines, the United States may avoid rather than court misunderstanding with other nations. In this attitude may be the golden mean between isolation and the fatal policy of intervention which carried the United States into the last World War.

President Talks Canal Betterment; Inspects Defenses

ABOARD THE U. S. S. LANG, Feb. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt cruised calm Pacific waters today toward undisclosed fishing grounds after completing a Sunday inspection tour of the Panama Canal Zone's improved defenses, now operating on a wartime basis.

Brig.-Gen. Edwin M. Watson, his secretary and military aide, said the President discussed "contemplated improvements and additions" to the Canal's defenses with military, naval, and civilian officials.

General Watson said the Chief Executive talked about the "general condition of the Canal and its defenses," including plans for a third set of locks costing $277,000,000.

He was impressed particularly, his aide said, by the Canal's expanded air defenses, exemplified by a fleet of a dozen big new bombers at France Field which caught the Presidential eye.

The President's ship, the U. S. S. Tuscaloosa, and its destroyer escorts, the Lang and Jouett, were believed headed for the Pearl or Cocos Islands for several days of fishing.

Anzacs Encourage

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — The Dominions Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, returned by air today from the Near East where he gave an official welcome to the Australian and New Zealand expeditionary forces.

"An excellent effect" was produced throughout the Near East and the world by arrival of the Anzacs as a "dramatic demonstration of imperial unity," Mr. Eden declared.

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Behind the Headlines

Sentiment and strategy contend for control of U. S. policy toward Japan—Public opinion may favor an embargo but Government must weigh all factors in forging foreign program.

Sentiment on the one hand, and strategy on the other, are contending for control of American policy toward Japan.

With the man in the street, it is sentiment that counts. He is not proud of the fact that Japan's conquest of China has been facilitated, perhaps made possible, by liberal supplies of oil, scrap iron, and other materials from the United States.

He does not like to hear that this Oriental war of conquest has been financed largely by American purchases of raw silk from Nippon.

Popular sentiment for an embargo against shipment of war supplies to Japan has steadily increased, and the United States' abrogation of the commercial treaty with Japan, effective Jan. 26, has made such an embargo legally possible. A recent survey of opinion showed more than 70 per cent of Americans in favor of such a step.

But Congress is hesitant, and the Administration does not advocate the embargo.

The Government's Concern

The National Government, unlike the average citizen, is concerned with strategy, as well as sentiment. It is obliged, in the national interest, to consider the possible consequences of an embargo or other anti-Japanese legislation.

A pretty problem in strategy has presented itself since Germany concluded its so-called nonaggression pact with Russia, and especially since Russia began its undeclared war upon Finland.

It is a problem in Far Eastern strategy because Russia is a Far Eastern power, and must enter into any consideration of American foreign policy in the Orient.

And Japan is the only country that can effectively force Russia's back door, if there should be need to open it.

Russia and the Allies

Russia is not technically an enemy of the Allies, but British and French pronouncements indicate that it is actually so considered.

In these days when Nations do not trouble to declare war, and protest in the midst of battles that no war exists, the old line of demarcation between peace and war has become dim.

As Alfred Duff-Cooper, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, recently remarked: "Great Britain is not at war with Russia, and I presume we shall continue our present friendly relations with the Russians until we have finally defeated them."

As long as Russia is the ally of Germany, Japan's position at Russia's back door will be a position of great value and importance to Great Britain and France. In case of open hostilities with Russia, friendship with Japan will be just as important to the Allies as their present alliance with Turkey is. Just as Turkey may provide a back door into Germany through the Balkans, so Japan could provide a rear entrance into Russia in case of need.

American Sympathy

What has all this to do with the United States? Simply this. The United States is overwhelmingly sympathetic toward the Allies in their struggle with Germany, and would probably be even more sympathetic toward them if they became involved in war with Russia.

The United States will make every effort to stay out of war, but its sympathies are clear.

If the United States should become involved in a serious dispute with Japan at this time, it would find itself at variance with a potential friend, and a most important friend, of the Allies. The United States does not wish to hinder the Allied cause, but a quarrel with Japan might conceivably do just that.

Forging a Policy

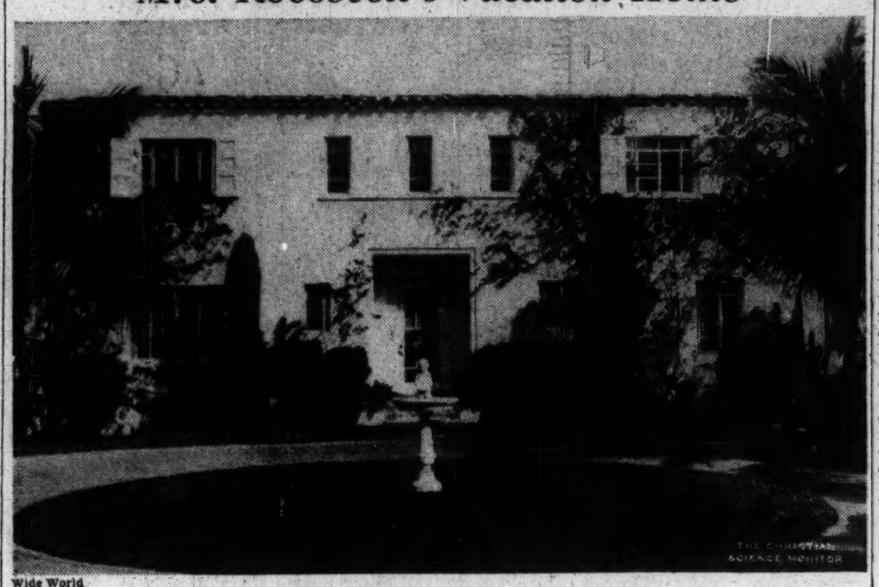
To the American man in the street, this seems a devious line of argument. He doesn't like what Japan is doing in China, and he is in favor of stopping Japan if possible. If an embargo will do it, he is for it. The consequences can take care of themselves.

But the United States Government, if it acts in the interest of the people of the Nation, cannot ignore the consequences of its acts. It must think of consequences, and of strategy.

On the anvil of international diplomacy, under the twin hammers of sentiment and strategy, the ultimate policy of the United States towards Japan is being forged.

Rex Miller

Mrs. Roosevelt's Vacation Home



Wide World

President's Wife Leases Florida Estate

This ocean front estate of Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Judson at Golden Beach near Miami Beach has been leased by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for a month's stay beginning Feb. 18. The two-story stucco house sits back from Ocean Boulevard and has a living room, dining room, three bedrooms and baths, and kitchen. The whole lower floor is white marble.

Presidential Primaries Play a Declining Role

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The presidential primaries, through which rank-and-file opinion in both parties was supposed to be able to choose the nominees, will play a minor role in the selection of the candidates this year.

Primaries will be held in less than one third of the States and where primaries are held they are frequently not binding upon the delegates or their purpose is nullified by "favorite son" candidates who later release their votes to others.

The latest illustration of how the original function of the primary is being lost is the maneuver in Ohio to get that State's important delegation pledged to support the re-nomination of President Roosevelt, although elected to support the nomination of Senator Vic Donahey.

Of Little Value

Because the maneuvering isn't going quite according to schedule, it furnishes an unusually pointed example of how Party voters can go through all the motions of indicating whom they would like to nominate but actually exert little if no influence on the result.

The Ohio democratic organization announced yesterday that its convention delegation, which is to be elected to vote for the nomination of Senator Donahey as the State's "favorite son" candidate, will be made available to Mr. Roosevelt should the President want its support for a third term. But today Senator Donahey intervened. He said he would not have his name used for any such "subterfuge," and thus added another demurrer within the Democratic ranks against the third term.

"I appreciate the honor tendered to me by the Democratic Executive and Central Committee in joint session at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 17," said Senator Donahey, "but in good conscience I am compelled to reject the same. Acceptance would be a subterfuge."

May Open Up Primary

Senator Donahey frankly charged that the proposal of the State Committee would nullify the State Primary Law by depriving Ohio voters of an open expression of presidential preference. It was believed that the Senator's refusal might open up the Ohio primary to other Democratic candidates who would not have been expected to file against a "favorite son" delegate slate.

Indeed, shortly after Senator Donahey made known his withdrawal, friends of Vice-President Garner, who is committed to oppose the President at the convention if he seeks a third nomination, said they expected that Garner supporters would take prompt action to file in Ohio.

Behind the once rapid growth of the presidential primary was the conception of a good many people that it was not fair to deny them a part in determining the candidates of their own party, that it wasn't good government to confront them with two convention-picked and other compromise nominess from whom the public must make its choice. Thus the presidential primaries spread until in 1916 they were held in 24 states comprising almost 70 per cent of the population.

Use of Primary Drops

The use of the primary has so declined in recent years that in 1940 no more than 16 will be held and many of these will be meaningless. They are meaningless because some of the leading candidates will not be entered. Thus, although Thomas E. Dewey has entered the Illinois Republican primary, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio have stayed out. As an act of courtesy a favorite son is now usually conceded his own State and probably Senator Taft will be unopposed in Ohio.

Another factor in the decline of the presidential primaries is the sketchy nature of some of them. In certain States such as Illinois and Ohio the primaries are only advisory. The five delegates won by the late Senator William E. Borah in his contest with Mr. Taft in the Ohio primaries in 1936 voted on the first ballot at the convention for Alf M. Landon; and for that matter, so did the 47 delegates won by Mr. Taft himself. In some States only district delegates are elected; delegates-at-large are appointed.

Farm Schools Aid the South

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the eighth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—I had no sooner entered North Carolina through one of its western mountain gates than I got into a situation. I offended a lady and she called me to account for it. Her name was Mrs. Deborah MacDonald. You can well imagine how serious it would be to arouse any Deborah, but especially one from the mountains.

We were in a bus; my wife, a few natives and I. Since we were passing through exceptionally beautiful country we each sat by a window, my wife across the aisle from me. In the course of the journey we stopped at a grocery store to take on a new passenger, Mrs. MacDonald, tall, robust, hearty, and genial. In one hand she had a good-sized basket, in the other a store package.

After looking about a moment to get her bearings she came over and seated herself by me. Naturally I felt quite complimented that I should be chosen with half the bus seats empty. The self-reliant and imperious lady gave my wife her basket to hold and me the store package, as she unbuttoned her coat and made herself comfortable.

"Be careful with it," she admonished.

"What is it?" I asked.

"Globe," she replied, "purty globe. Want to see it?"

Before I could reply she opened it and I beheld a lamp chimney with beautiful blue flowers painted on it. She showed it to everyone in the bus, wrapped it up again and held it herself.

Then she told me she'd been visiting her son Milton and her grandchildren. "What does Milton do?" I asked.

"Farm," she said. Those mountains seemed wonderful for a Milton to write poetry in, but I didn't see how a Milton could farm in them, even if he had preferred cows to "Paradise Lost." It seemed so absurd I inadvertently exclaimed, "I don't see any land to farm around here!"

That's what offended Mrs. Deborah MacDonald. She was very indignant and retorted, "Why, everybody knows western North Carolina has the best farm land in the country." She spent many a mile telling me what it produces. I learned it produces everything. I repeatedly expressed my glowing admiration and as I left the bus in Asheville she showed she had forgiven me. My wife and I were taken out to the Asheville Farm School by its Principal and I learned that in North Carolina's mountains there really is excellent land. "Corn," the manager said, "goes 84 bushels to the acre!"

Mountain Schools

I learned many other things, too. This is a school for the youth of the Southern Mountains. There are more than 150 similar to it. They serve an area larger than New England with 5,000,000 inhabitants, of which an exceptionally large proportion are children.

In one of the other mountain schools not so very far away, the roll contains the following names, "Polly Anna, Victoria, Australia; Noah and Isaac, Joseph and Jesse, Daniel, Malachi and Elisha; John Wesley and his little brother Luther; Virgil, Homer, and Pliny; Cyrus, Alexander, and Napoleon; Columbus, George Washington, and Grover Cleveland." Pliny could cut down trees better than George Washington, and Luther excelled as a baseball pitcher rather than in public speaking.

It seems these mountain folk take their names very seriously. Whether or not their ancestors read ancient classics is not certain, but that they are influenced by Biblical traditions is plain. Not only religion, but theology dominates their lives. No fewer than 17 denominations maintain schools in this area and the number supporting churches is larger. Every kind of an abstract opinion is firmly defended.

Theological Discussion

Many of these mountain people are shut off from the rest of the world and so are kept aloof from current issues. Consequently, every theological question is discussed. Because beliefs are thought to determine human fate. These strong-willed, earnest, vigorous people try to give meaning to their meager, gray, monotonous days by making them steps to a bright dawn whose glories will never fade. In their contentions they often put chains about God and about themselves, adding that to all their other limitations.

Farm School Work

The Asheville Farm School helps liberate many rugged people who have become bound, as a Prometheus. It is an inspiring small institution, admirably conducted.

It is situated in an exceptionally beautiful spot, amid the mountains whose people it serves and has enough good farm land of all sorts to make it a model demonstration plant.

Its buildings are well planned, well made, and well kept. Some are made of stone, others of logs and they fit excellently into the mountain environment. They show what useful and beautiful buildings can be constructed of materials at hand.

The students themselves have built many of the buildings. They do most of the work. This is a work school. There is no chasm between studying and working. The schooling is not a vacation from life.

But it is a good life; that is, productive, balanced, happy. Drudgery does not dominate, and frivolity does not dominate. The boys work hard and play ardently. They also work well. Whether milking cows, cooking, erecting buildings, fashioning iron implements, putting in electric installations, or printing the school paper, they must keep up to a high standard. The school is not slipshod; its religious spirit does not hide poor workmanship.

Vocational School

It presents itself as "a vocational school preparing for rural life," and is exactly that. It gives training in "agriculture, auto mechanics, practical electrical work, business, community leadership, electricity, printing, and wood-working." A vital reason for its efficiency is the fact that one of its principal teachers is an American of Danish origin, who has given it some aspects of the Danish Folk Schools.

The boys here are from the most needy mountain areas. Three times as many apply as can be accepted. The school trains them for a good life, not for more schooling. Whether they go back home or go out into a wider world, they are much better prepared to make a better America.

This school, maintained by Presbyterians, is a very noble example of wise and loving brotherliness.

Democracy Talk Given to Negroes By Mrs. Roosevelt

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking at a negro college yesterday, said democracy "simply means that more and more people can share the good things of life."

"Democracy doesn't mean having the same religion or color," she said at the 35th anniversary celebration of Bethune Cookman College for Negroes.

"It means more citizens who can share better things all the time. Every step forward towards giving more people a better existence is a step toward a more perfect democracy."

Arriving in Florida by airplane Saturday, Mrs. Roosevelt addressed students at the Florida State College for women. Following yesterday's address here she intends to retire behind the six-foot wall of a small, secluded estate she has rented on Miami Beach for a month of "the sun and the sea." No night clubs, no race tracks, no concerts for her. She says she'd like to be "off the record" for the stay.

New 'Language' Tells U. S. Plans to Indians

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Government has had so much trouble trying to explain its soil and relief programs to Navajo Indians that it has developed a new, written language for the tribe.

"With a large part of their 16,000,000-acre New Mexico and Arizona reservation in jeopardy by reason of soil erosion," the Indian Bureau explained, "it is essential that the Indian Service and the Soil Conservation Service obtain the co-operation of the Indians toward saving their soil from destruction. This proved difficult where the barrier of language made explanation of technical matters almost impossible. The new medium is expected to accomplish a great deal to meet this need."

The new language will be introduced at the national convention of the Progressive Education Association in Chicago Feb. 21 to 24. It was developed, the Bureau said, by Dr. John F. Harrington of the Smithsonian Institute and Oliver La Farge, author of Indian books.

Policing the Polls

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—While the presidential races quickened following the selection of national convention dates, a vigorous policing of 1940 elections by a special Senate Committee was promised today by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa.

He called an organization meeting of the four other Senators appointed by Vice-President Garner to the campaign investigating group.

"I don't care who it hits or where it hits, it's to the interest of all American citizens to keep elections clean," Senator Gillette said. "I'm sure it's the intention of this Committee to do a thorough job."

The group, he said, will keep a close watch on all primaries, elections of convention delegates, and the national nominating conventions, as well as the final elections in November.

A new factor this year, he pointed out, is the Hatch Act prohibiting political activity by the thousands of government employees and barring use of relief and other federal funds for political purposes.

"The most ardent party advocate should be the first to see that his own party is purged of those who would take unfair or illegal advantage of party machinery," he said.

None of the three Democrats named to the Committee—Senators Gillette, John E. Miller of Arkansas and Lister Hill of Alabama—has publicly urged a third term for President Roosevelt. The Republican members are Senators Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire and Clyde M. Reed of Kansas.

Nebraska Slate

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 19 (AP)—Democratic National Committeeman James C. Quigley filed petitions today which will place the name of President Roosevelt on the Nebraska primary election ballot April 9 as a candidate for a third term. The President's approval is not required.

States' Methods Vary Widely In Making Presidential Choice

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Voters in 18 States won't have to wait until Nov. 4 to tell who they want for President. In those States there are spring primaries at which voters may choose from among the candidates seeking nomination. This doesn't mean, however, that all the convention delegates from those States will cast their ballots as the people indicate. In only a few of the States are the delegates bound by the result of the primary expressions.

The laws of Nebraska, New Jersey, and Wisconsin, for example, says the Council of State Governments here, are silent on this point, while the Illinois statute says the State's preferential primary "shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of sentiment of the party voters."

Pledge Optional in Ohio

In Ohio candidates for election as delegates to the party conventions "may" pledge to support the presidential candidates selected in the primary but don't have to. They must, however, file a statement giving their first and second choices. The voters themselves are thus given a better opportunity of sharing in the convention selection. Pennsylvania delegates must "use all honorable means within their power to secure the nomination of the candidates shown to be preferred by the primary voters." West Virginia delegates must also take a rather positive stand on their own choice.

Voters have the "say" in Arkansas and Maryland, though, for delegates there are pledged to support preferred candidates. Arkansas delegates in fact must vote as a unit unless the candidate "is so lacking in support that his nomination is impossible." If no preference is determined by the primary, the law says that delegates may vote as instructed "by the appropriate state political committee." Maryland imposes the same conditions except that delegates must vote for the preferred candidate only as long as there is a "chance that he may be nominated."

States' Methods Vary

There is no preferential primary in California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, or South Dakota, but these States hold direct elections for delegates, who may or may not be pledged.

Delegates from New York are not pledged in that they may not indicate their personal preference on the ballot. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Michigan, presidential preference primaries are optional.

Then there's the matter of the part the candidate himself plays in the selection of delegates and the entry of his name in the primaries. In California candidates for delegates must be indorsed by the candidate they pledge to support, or by a state campaign committee that has not been repudiated by the candidate for nomination. In Massachusetts the candidate for delegate must make no statement of preference unless the candidate for President files his written consent.

It is interesting that in Illinois, where it is generally understood that the law requires that nominating petitions must be subscribed and sworn to by candidates for the presidential nomination, Franklin D. Roosevelt is among those who will vie for the voter's preferential expression in the primary.

Buyers of Second-Hand Autos Due for Sweeping Protection

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Setting back speedometers of used cars and exaggerating the mileage an automobile will travel on a gallon of gas would be outlawed under a proposed code of ethics for the automobile industry made publice by the Federal Trade Commission.

The Commission emphasized that the rules—there are 30 in the proposed list—had not been approved, but would be submitted for discussion to representatives of the industry at a public hearing in Washington on March 20.

The industry itself, the Commission said, asked for the rules which are designed to protect the purchasing public and eliminate unfair methods of competition.

The proposed rules designate as an unfair trade practice anything which might mislead the buying public with respect to "the operation, performance, use, fuel or oil consumption, mileage, age, size, material, content, origin, production, year, model, type, price, grade, quality, quantity, manufacture, sale or distribution of any motor vehicle."

The other rules would prohibit: Deceptive description of vehicles offered for sale; misleading illustrations in advertisements; misrepresentation of prices and terms; the practice known as "packing" the cash delivered price or finance charges, under which fictitiously inflated amounts are deceptively included in the price; deceptive concealments in bills of sale, failure or delay in filling guarantees or promises; offering used or driven vehices for sale as new.

Brays Drown Out Tooting Auto Horns As Kentucky Towns Stage 'Mule Days'

FRANKLIN, Ky., Feb. 19 (AP)—Automobiles kept to the side streets in Franklin and Mayfield today because it's "Mule Day."

"Mule Day" is an important event for tradin' folk hereabouts. Not only do they gather to swap the long-eared animals, but anything else that's tangible.

And they do some fancy tradin' too. It is the boast of one Western Kentuckian that he once started out with a jackknife and wound up with a house and lot.

"If you have anything you want to buy, sell or swap, bring it to town on 'Mule Day,'" committees in charge of the two events advertised.

"Mule Day" is not confined altogether to dickering between stick whittling "David Harums," there were programs of mule shows, contests, and parades in both towns. Franklin is in Simpson County, near the Tennessee line, while Mayfield is near Paducah, in the southwest corner of the State.

Franklin, which observed the 101st anniversary of its mule market, even had a queen—Miss Virginia Burr, High School student.

Franklin's committee invited 300 mule buyers from Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, and Oklahoma and Committee Chairman Otis Jackson predicted the 1939 turnover of 3,000 brayers would be exceeded before sunset.

Relief Cost Quota Satisfies Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Continuation of the present basis of relief contributions to the municipalities in Ontario was announced recently by Eric Cross, Minister of Municipal Affairs, as each municipality was asked to send as soon as possible an estimate of its relief requirements for the current year.

Under the present agreement with Ottawa, which extends up to March 31, unemployment relief is shared on a 40-40-20 basis, the Dominion and provincial governments each paying 40 per cent, and the municipalities 20 per cent.

It has been tentatively arranged, subject to the necessary authorization by Parliament, that this basis be continued to the end of 1940. But if Ottawa should decide to fix a maximum grant for Ontario after the end of March, Mr. Cross explained, the Province will in turn be obliged to put the municipalities on a quota basis.

The Ontario municipalities have been saved approximately $800,000 during 1939 by Ontario's arrangement with Ottawa changing the basis of the Federal contribution from $465,000 monthly to a fixed percentage, he said.

Byrd Ahead of Schedule In Antarctic Exploration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—A month's work in the Antarctic ice brought an official "well done" today for the Government's exploring expedition headed by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Well ahead of their schedule, Admiral Byrd and his band of 120 natural scientists and adventurers received praise for having carried out already about half the program laid out for their first season "down under."

The men set up without major mishap one of two permanent bases for a stay that may extend into years, and air flights have filled in several large blank spaces on maps.

With the approaching onset of the long Antarctic winter, however, critical days are ahead, both on the scene and in Congress.

Seeks Site for Base

In the Antarctic, Admiral Byrd has still to find a site for his east base about 1,200 miles by air from the existing west base at Little America. Supplies must be unloaded and buildings set up well in advance of darkness that descends when spring arrives on this side of the world.

Men traveling by airplane and by dog sled must establish caches of food to be ready to resume exploration next October.

In Congress, the expedition's future hinges on how well an appropriation for next year's expenses survives the current wave of economy. Congress voted $350,000 toward the first year's $1,000,000 cost. A somewhat lesser sum was included this session in the Interior Department's budget estimates, on which the House probably will act next week.

Long Range Plan

Admiral Byrd's announced hope is that the expedition will be maintained in the Antarctic from three to six years, investigating its unproven natural resources and making observations which would be vital should air lines hazard a short cut between the United States and Australia.

This projected stay would lay the groundwork for an American claim to about 675,000 square miles of territory, some of it believed to be underlaid by coal.

Admiral Byrd, aboard his flagship Bear, will set up the east base on the continent's icy rim south of Cape Horn, officials said, and then return to the United States, leaving some 50 men of his party winter bound in the two widely separated bases.

Whether he goes back next fall to take part in the explorations of the second Antarctic summer will depend on developments, it was said.

During the South Polar winter the two parties will be buried beneath snow in 20-by-20 pre-fabricated houses. They will rely on the radio for contacts with each and with the outside world.

Before winter comes, the expedition's 27-ton snow cruiser, which has been kept idle by soft snow, will be given a thorough trial in preparation for explorations late this year.

One College Student in 10 Benefited by NYA This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—One college student in every 10 is receiving financial aid this year from the National Youth Administration.

Increased appropriations from Congress have enabled the NYA to reach 18.8 per cent more youths during the present academic year than in 1938-39, according to Aubrey Williams, NYA administrator.

Under the Federal student aid program, undergraduates are allowed to earn an amount, set by the various college authorities, between a minimum of $10 and a maximum of $20 a month, while earnings of graduate students run from $20 to $30.

Largest number of NYA-aided students this year are at the University of California, which has a quota of 2,330. Other universities with large quotas include Illinois, 1,176; University of Minnesota, 1,161; City College of New York, 1,128; New York University, 1,425; Ohio State University, 1,226, and University of Wisconsin, 1,024.

Parochial, as well as nondenominational and public colleges receive help, on the ground that it is individual students and not the institution that is being aided.

A group of well-to-do Eastern colleges has consistently refused NYA aid for their students. Included in the group are Harvard, Williams, Wellesley, and Swarthmore. On the other hand, Yale University is accepting help this year for 435 students, Bryn Mawr College 50, and Vassar 121.

In return for their monthly paycheck college students perform a wide variety of work. They build and repair equipment, construct and repair buildings, do clerical and stenographic work, help in libraries, and do many kinds of research and laboratory jobs.

Mr. Williams estimates that the Federal Government will contribute $14,039,268 toward the education of 104,379 college students attending 1,698 institutions during the present academic year.

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British Destroyer Sunk; 157 Reported Missing

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Britain recorded the loss of its sixth destroyer and its 14th major naval vessel with the Admiralty's announcement today that the destroyer Daring had been torpedoed with probable loss of 157 men.

Although the Admiralty gave no information regarding the time and location of the sinking, the communiqué stated that one officer and four ratings had been picked up. Nine officers and 148 ratings are missing and feared lost, it was stated.

British sources, however, labeled as "fantastic" a German High Command claim today that four convoys had been attacked successfully by submarines yesterday.

[The German High Command announced that an undisclosed number of merchant steamers and tankers, as well as a British destroyer, had been sunk yesterday in attacks on four convoys. The destroyer, it was stated, was guarding one of the convoys.]

The destroyer Daring, completed Nov. 24, 1932, carried four 4.7-inch and seven smaller guns and eight 21-inch torpedo tubes. She cost the equivalent of about $1,125,000.

Loss of the Daring—the 25th British naval vessel acknowledged as sunk since the war began Sept. 3—was the heaviest blow to Britain's Navy since the sinking of the Exmouth Jan. 24 with the loss of 188 men.

Although rated at a speed of 35.5 knots, the Daring, sistership of the Duchess, attained the speed of 38.2 knots in trials.

An unofficial tabulation of British naval men lost during the war listed 2,271, including the Daring's 157, as killed and 604 as missing.

Nazi Claims High

By the Associated Press

Germany claimed a new record for its sea warfare with announcement today that between Feb. 11 and Feb. 17 German sea forces had sunk 32 French, neutral and British ships aggregating 128,174 tons.

Unofficial estimates have placed the highest weekly toll of sea warfare as 24 ships totaling 89,554 tons, sunk during the week Dec. 3 to 9.

Reported merchant shipping losses for the week ending Feb. 17, however, have only reached a total of 23 ships and 84,095 tons, not including British claims to destruction of three U-boats last week.

Latest Losses

Latest merchant shipping losses, which brought the known toll of all nations to at least 409 vessels and 1,394,585 tons, were listed as follows:

Swedish steamer Liana, 1,646 tons, sunk in the North Sea. No details given.

Swedish steamer Osmed, 1,526 tons, sunk in the North Sea. No details given.

British steamer Baron Ailsa, 3,656 tons, sunk in North Sea after an explosion. Rescue of 34 crewmen reported.

British steamer Cheldale, 4,218 tons, sank after collision with British steamer Greystoke Castle. Captain and 16 of crew of Cheldale missing.

Norwegian freighter Kvernaas, 1,819 tons, sunk in North Sea following an explosion. Crew of 20 rescued.

Netherlands freighter Ameland, 4,537 tons, struck a mine in North Sea and sank. Crew reported rescued.

Spanish steamer Banderas, 2,140 tons, sunk off Spanish Coast. No details given.

Norwegian motorship Segovia, 1,387 tons, "presumably lost as a result of war measures" with a crew of 22 and one passenger.

Two Nazi Ships Seized

Two German merchantmen were reported Feb. 18 to have been captured by the British Navy and brought to British ports when the vessels were intercepted on an attempted dodge from Spain through the blockade.

The German steamer Morea, 3,000 tons, was brought to a West Coast port with a load of manganese ore. Her crew of seven officers and 23 men were made prisoners.

It also was reported the 2,542-ton Rostock had been captured and brought into port.

The Morea and Rostock were among six German ships which on Feb. 13 were unofficially reported to have bolted from Vigo in an effort to reach Germany.

The French Admiralty announced that the Rostock was captured at sea and brought to port after being intercepted by a French warship while trying to reach Germany with a cargo of 2,000 tons of bauxite and turpentine.

Unlimited Sinking

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (AP)—The German official news agency, DNB, Feb. 17 issued inspired comment to the effect that Germany no longer was bound to respect the London U-boat agreement regarding British armed merchantmen—meaning such ships would be subject to sinking without warning.

Commenting on the announcement of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, which implied that every British commercial ship in the North Sea soon might be armed, DNB declared:

"The German Command of naval warfare, above all U-boat commanders and German fliers, thereby know that within a short time they will no longer meet any English merchant ship, large or small, which is not armed and thereby made into a warship.

"The U-boat agreement, which England has broken by arming its commercial ships, permits U-boat commanders to sink enemy merchantment in so far as they resist examination.

"Since it is not to be assumed that the English are mounting cannon on their merchantmen in order to shoot at seals, these cannon serve to offer armed resistance to the German Navy in searching ship and thereby make the stipulations of international law here concerned inactive."

[The London U-boat agreement, signed by most world powers, stipulates that no submarine shall attack a merchant ship without first placing the ship's crew, passengers, and papers in a safe place. Lifeboats in the open sea are not considered a "safe place."]

More Nazi Sailors

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 19 (AP)—Forty German seamen, from vessels held in Mexican and South American ports, were scheduled to sail from here today aboard the Japanese liner Heiyo Maru, in an attempt to reach their homes.

[Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita announced Feb. 6 that Japanese steamship lines had been instructed to refuse to accept as passengers belligerent nationals who are "enlisted in military services and those who may possibly be enlisted."

[The announcement resulted from controversy between Japan and Britain over the latter's seizure of 21 German seamen from the Japanese liner Asama Maru Jan. 20.]

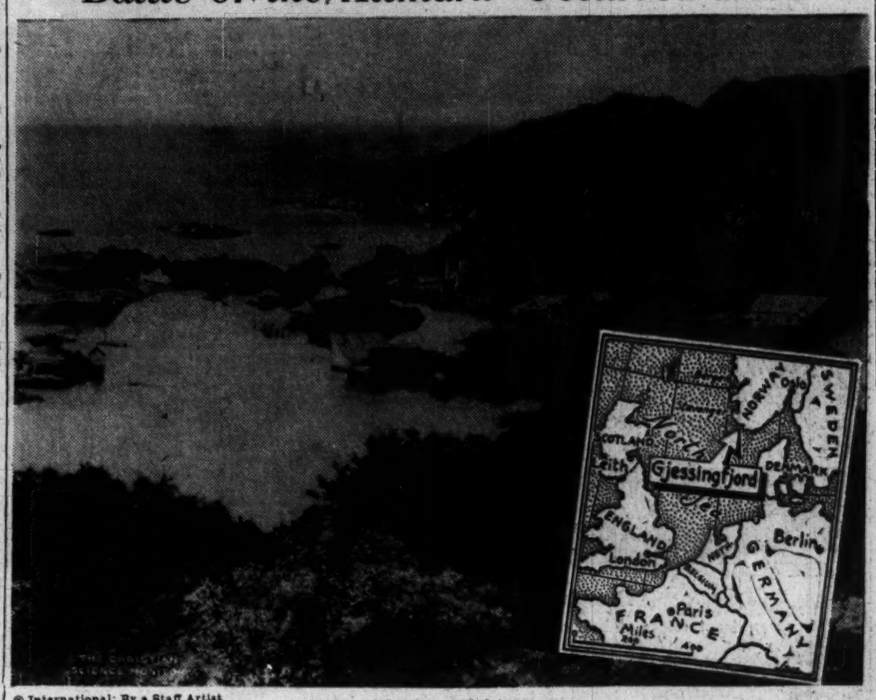
Among the group to sail today were seven officers and 21 seamen from the Harry G. Seidel, a Standard Oil Company of New York tanker. Capt. Rudolf Dahn said he and his crew were removed from their ship at Buenos Aires shortly after outbreak of the war and made their way to Valparaiso, Chile.

U. S. Ship Held

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 19 (AP)—The United States steamer Exermont was disclosed Feb. 17 to have been held for seven hours Feb. 15 by the British contraband control, which seized 2,300 feet of nickel tubing for the action of a prize court.

The Exermont, which left New York Jan. 31 for Genoa and other Mediterranean ports, proceeded after the nickel was removed.

'Battle of the Altmark' Occurred Here



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Entrance to Gjessingfjord

This rugged spot on the Coast of Norway appeared in the headlines of the world press following the attack by a British destroyer on the German prison ship Altmark and release of over 300 British prisoners held below decks. Inset shows map of the region.

Britain Hails Altmark Coup as Justified

Continued from Page 1

tral's warship, there is an end of international law and also of common sense."

[The Germans contend that the Altmark was not flying a war flag, but a Reich service flag. They add that even if she had been a warship, under the Hague Convention of 1907 which fixes the rights and duties of neutrals, no enemy ship had the right to proceed against her while she was in Norwegian waters.]

Norway Asked to Explain

Britain has sent a note to Norway requesting an explanation of that country's neutrality under such conditions, particularly as the Altmark not only carried prisoners of war, was armed with two pompom guns and four machine guns, and was entered in the Berne list of international call signs for 1939 as a unit of the German Navy.

Meanwhile, all Scandinavia appears to be alarmed at possible consequences for neutral shipping. Certain Norwegian politicians have condemned Britain for "the most flagrant violation of the territory of any neutral state which has occurred in this war," according to C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament.

Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht, was credited with saying: "Germany never violated Norwegian neutrality as ruthlessly as did England yesterday.

It appears to be significant that Norway's note of protest to Britain this week end, while describing the Altmark as passing through Norwegian waters "under escort of a Norwegian torpedo boat" only gives a fragmentary summary of subsequent events including the British destroyer's request to the Norwegian torpedo boat captain that Norway should participate in examining the Altmark.

Norway Fears Retaliation

Norway naturally fears both Russia and Germany and long has been subject to German threats. Now it is wondering how the Reich will retaliate for this blow to its prestige.

For Germany, according to reports, has raged furiously against the British attack upon what it described as an unarmed German merchant ship, describing the incident as a cowardly murder of defenseless persons and breathing threats against the British. Dr. Heinrich Sahm, German Minister in Oslo, Norway, has presented a written protest to the Norwegian Foreign Office at "the unheard of violation of international law" which, it is said, has been equalled only by the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807. He described the situation as one which may have the gravest consequences.

The German press tells its readers that the Altmark was unarmed but suppresses the fact that British prisoners were aboard. At the foreign press conference at Berlin over the week end the Government spokesman appeared to have had difficulty in expanding his explanation that the Altmark's crew was armed with pistols "for police purposes." He failed also to elucidate the nature of reprisals which Germany intended to take.

Crews of 7 Ships

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The 326 British seamen rescued from the German prison ship Altmark comprise a majority of the crews of the seven British vessels sunk by the Nazi pocket battleship Graf Spee.

The ships from which they came:

Ashlea, 4,222 tons, sunk Oct. 6 in mid-Atlantic.

Newton Beach, 4,651 tons, sunk Oct. 7 in mid-Atlantic.

Huntsman, 8,196 tons, sunk Oct. 13, off West Africa.

Africa Shell, 706 tons, sunk about Oct. 16 off West Africa.

Trevanion, 6,350 tons, sunk Oct. 22, off Africa.

Doric Star, 10,093 tons, sunk Dec. 2, off South Africa.

Tairoa, 7,983 tons, sunk Dec. 3, in South Atlantic.

Norway Asked: Was Prison Ship Armed?

GJESSINGFJORD, Norway, Feb. 19 (AP)—Whether the German prison ship Altmark may become a prisoner herself apparently depends upon Norway's answer to one question:

Was she armed?

Great Britain has demanded internment of the ship from which a British destroyer freed some 300 British merchant seamen Feb. 16 in Norwegian waters.

Germany has protested and is expected to ask the Altmark's return.

And Norway, unwilling center of the diplomatic tug-of-war over a maze of legal technicalities which imperils its neutrality, must decide.

So far, Norway has not confirmed the German contention that the Altmark was unarmed, or Britain's that she mounted two pom-poms (multibarrelled anti-aircraft guns) and four machine guns.

The Altmark, meanwhile, lay aground here close to shore today where the British destroyer Cossack maneuvered her into shallow water and sent a raiding party aboard to rescue prisoners.

The Nazi Swastika flew at half mast for the seven of more members of the German crew killed in the fight.

While the legal battle raged over the Altmark's fate, she remained in possession of her German crew. Some members who fled ashore over the ice wedging in their ship and reached a farmhouse eight miles inland exhausted after their all-night wandering have been sent back.

The Altmark apparently is being watched closely by four British warships which cruised throughout yesterday just beyond territorial waters while three small Norwegian naval vessels guarded the neck of the five-mile-long fjord.

Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht asserted that superior might compelled Norway to submit to British action, but that Germany had no right, and apparently no intention, "to extend the war to Norwegian territory."

The Scandinavian press, however, expressed fears today that the western war was reaching a stage where neutrals can expect increasing violations of their rights.

Search Queried

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—In demanding an explanation of why a Norwegian search of the German prison ship Altmark failed to reveal the presence of more than 300 British seamen, Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax, in a statement handed to the Norwegian Minister, complained that "the Norwegian Government had in this matter failed in their duty as a neutral."

Lord Halifax was said to have asked the Norwegian Minister, Erik Colban:

1. "In view of the known character of the Altmark," whether she was searched and, if so, what was found?

2. If the Norwegian authorities had found prisoners aboard, what action would they have taken?

3. Precisely why did Norway apparently consider the Altmark as an innocent merchantman when she had been used as a prison ship for some time?

4. If she were considered a merchantman, why were Norwegian warships with her?

Nazi Press Roiled

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (AP) — Dark hints of revenge for the British attack on the German steamer Altmark were published by an indignant Nazi Press today.

Wrathful official quarters took a grave view of the act.

"The crime in Gjlessingfjord presents us with an entirely new state of affairs in war policy and war technique, the effects of which cannot now be foreseen in the slightest degree," Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, declared.

The more reserved Berlin Börsen Zeitung declared that the memory of the brave, unarmed German sailors who died "will continue to flame within us and demand expiation."

The Lokal Anzeiger described the incident as "a declaration of war on neutrals."

A blunt declaration that noncombatant nations now must show whether they are "strictly neutral" was published by the Essener National Zeitung, which is close to Field Marshal Hermann Göring.

"This murder shows by what methods England wants to involve neutral states in the war with Germany," it said.

'Full Speed Astern'

LEITH, Scotland, Feb. 19 (AP)—A British sailor freed from the German prison ship Altmark related how an officer of the rescue destroyer Cossack fought his way to the bridge of the Altmark and gave the signal which sent the craft aground.

"We were riding in between rocks in the pitch blackness and the ice on top of the water was crackling as we moved," said Seaman Williams in telling the story of the raid Feb. 16 which freed 300 British sailors.

"A British destroyer (the Cossack) came darting in with the intention of boarding the Altmark. The German skipper swung his wheel over and tried to ram the Cossack.

"Suddenly one of the officers of the boarding party leaped eight feet onto the lower deck of the Altmark.

He knocked aside one of the German guards who came rushing up and then raced to the bridge and rang the telegraph full speed astern with the result that the German prison ship went hard ashore.

"The officer proceeded to the captain's cabin and as he opened the door a booby hatch went off. It was a revolver fixed to fire when the door opened and it wounded him in the arm.

"Some of the German guards took fright and along with a few German sailors jumped overboard. One of them was drowned but several others escaped over the ice to the shore.

"After they went off there was a bit of a scrap with the boarding party and four of the Germans were killed but it was all over in half an hour.

"Then the Cossack came in.

"The Altmark had grounded right onto rocks and ice of the fjord."

Planes Spotted Ship

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—How three Royal Air Force planes spotted the German prison ship Altmark for the British Navy was related today by the pilot of one of the planes.

He said that for this "very special job" he was given "a verbal picture" of the Altmark and told to hunt the ship off the coast of Norway.

He sighted the ship at a distance of about 15 miles, he said. He approached and dived for a better view.

"My eyes were riveted on the stern searching for the name. I saw letters about a foot high which because of our speed seemed to dance in a jumble.

"I could not suppress a whoop of joy when I saw that they read, 'Altmark.'"

The flier reported his find and returned to his base without incident.

Germany's Reply

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (AP)—German legal experts say that it is absolutely beside the point whether or not the Altmark had prisoners of war on board. In the first place, they say, Britain itself established the precedent earlier in the war when it took the captured German vessel Dusseldorf with prisoners through the Panama Canal. The Panama and United States Government acquiesced.

Secondly, these experts say, the Altmark had no active navy service men aboard and also was unarmed, so that she was truly a civilian ship.

How British Would Halt Nazi Sea Raids

By A Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British Admiralty has announced that all British ships must provide protection for their crews against enemy aerial machine-gun attack.

The order, as carried by the press, does not indicate whether offensive or defensive measures are contemplated, but Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, made a speech in the House of Commons in which he implied that all British vessels plying the North Sea would be equipped with antiaircraft guns as a defensive measure.

It is possible that the contemplated protection will include the installation of bulletproof plates where necessary, especially on the bridges of ships and around radio rooms.

The precautions under consideration indicate the seriousness with which Britain regards a maritime peril that has arisen in this war for the first time—aircraft raids on merchant shipping with both bombs and machine guns.

Any merchant ship within 1,000 miles of Germany's air bases in the North Sea is open to this form of attack when weather conditions are favorable for flying, and many defenseless merchantmen and fishing vessels in the North Sea have been victims of German airplanes in recent weeks.

Two Classes of Guns

Antiaircraft guns fall into two general categories—the shell gun and the machine gun. Naturally both types have the common objective of hitting hostile planes, but they are handled differently.

In view of the fact that antiaircraft shell guns have little potential value when installed singly and must have highly trained crews and some means for directing the fire, it would appear reasonable to surmise that Britain's merchant vessels will be armed with machine guns.

This supposition is strengthened by the fact that so far most of the damage inflicted on merchantmen through aerial attack has been done by low-flying planes that have driven crews from their ships with machine-gun fire, and then proceeded to bomb the ships at leisure. Very few cases of initially successful attacks with bombs have been reported.

The North Sea, only too frequently, has overcast weather which affords planes such low ceilings that, if they come near a ship, they will be within machine-gun range.

Antiaircraft machine guns are relied on to repel low-flying planes by delivering a curtain of fire through which a plane cannot hope to pass undamaged. They can be brought into action very quickly and usually are not director controlled.

Every tenth bullet is a tracer that leaves a whitish streak by day and a stream of fire at night. With a machine gun firing from 400 to 600 or more rounds a minute, the streak appears almost continuous, and the stream of bullets can be brought to the plane just as water can be directed from a hose nozzle.

Antiaircraft machine guns vary in caliber, but the most acceptable type is of about .50. Some guns are double barrelled, and on a military ships there will be a large number of machine guns.

Another type is a so-called multi-barrelled pompom whose barrels diverge slightly so that the dispersion of projectiles covers a considerable arc of fire. These guns use explosive shells weighing about one pound, and fitted with a fuse so sensitive that contact with the most fragile part of an airplane will cause the shell to burst. Britain has great faith in this type of gun, and has produced them in quantities.

All machine guns have the disadvantage of occasionally jamming, and supplying them with ammunition in such large quantities is sometimes a difficult matter.

But in the hands of untrained gun crews likely to be available on merchant ships, the machine gun is less difficult to operate effectively than the shell gun.

A fast-flying and leftly maneuvered plane present a target that is difficult to hit with any type of gun. With the shell gun it is perhaps more so in that it is necessary to direct the projectile so that it reaches a point in space coincident with the arrival of the plane at the same time.

Shoot Ahead of Plane

Suppose that a projectile requires 12 seconds to reach the calculated point of burst when firing at a plane making 300 miles an hour, During the 12 seconds, the plane will have travelled one mile, so the gun must be laid to lead the plane by that distance.

On board ships, antiaircraft shell guns are usually either 3 inches or 5 inches in caliber, with emphasis whenever possible on the 5-inch type.

It must be understood that no attempt is made to hit a plane with an intact shell. The idea is to have the shell burst short of the target, so the plane will be within the cone of fragments projected from the point of burst. A plane is relatively fragile, and even a small splinter from a shell may be sufficient to administer a fatal injury.

The cone of fragments from a 5-inch shell that weighs about 60 pounds, is of course much larger than that from a 3-inch shell weighing some 12 to 15 pounds, and the 5-inch is a longer range gun. Hence the preference for the 5-inch gun.

Absurdities of Censorship Rouse French Ire

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 19—They are censoring the French censor.

And it isn't over yet.

The debate which started in the French Chamber of Deputies last week is to continue during the next few days—taking as its keynote the proposition that French censorship has gone so far in many cases that it has defeated its own ends.

This contention was repeatedly implied in the two-hour speech of the Socialist leader, Léon Blum. He cited statistics based on a study of 30 American newspapers to show that six times as much news is being printed in America about Germany as about France and attributed this state of affairs largely to the delays and deletions of the official thought-controllers.

Publicity for Blum's Speech

It is not often that one has the opportunity to criticize the censorship without inhibitions, and it is significant that M. Blum's speech was given very full publicity in today's newspapers.

L'Oeuvre, a newspaper which has sustained perhaps more than the average number of cuts at the hands of the censorship, revenged itself today by printing a little cartoon showing two censors shaking their heads over M. Blum's speech and suggesting that perhaps it would be necessary to censor "Le Journal Officiel" which publishes only official decrees and statements.

Recognizing that wartime censorship is necessary not only for military information but also for certain types of diplomatic and political news, M. Blum, who had been preparing his challenge to the Government on this subject for some time, made out an effective case. For it is clear that the censorship has succeeded in making itself impartially disliked was evident from the fact that a Deputy of the Right, Xavier Vallat, who is at the opposite pole from M. Blum politically, delivered a speech filled with personal illustrations of the absurdities which censors sometimes commit in endeavoring to control the news.

M. Blum accussed the censors of taking no account of the requirements of newspaper publication, of executing rigid orders unreasonably and without flexibility, and of playing favorites in their treatment of writers and newspapers, and declared that the "little tyrants" in the provinces were even worse than those in Paris.

As a striking example of excessive zeal he cited a case when the French censorship delayed and mutilated articles which were being transmitted through France by such prominent British statesmen as Winston Churchill, Lord Samuel, and Alfred Duff Cooper. Xavier Vallat followed M. Blum by citing cases when official statistics and excerpts from the French Yellow Book were suppressed. He also complained that there was not sufficient freedom for public discussion of war aims.

From the beginning of the war the French censorship has been stricter in character and more aggravating in its methods of functioning than the British. Whereas censorship in England is enforced with the voluntary cooperation of the newspapers it takes the form in France of much preliminary deletion of material as the frequent white spaces in newspapers and magazines indicate.

Special Fields Covered

There are several departmental censorships for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, for instance, besides special censorship departments for political affairs for diplomatic news and for financial and economic questions. It is not surprising that so many censors occasionally get in each other's way and the newspaper and magazine editor is often considerably harassed in trying to give a passable amount of news to his readers.

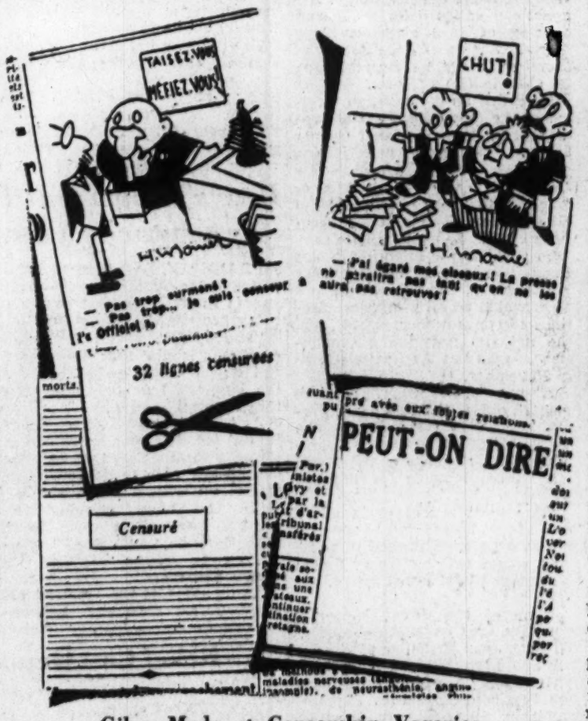
It is characteristic of the French temperament that jokes on the censorship are often allowed to pass, and an evening newspaper recently aroused a good deal of hilarity by printing a number of familiar fables and sayings, and then giving a list of imaginary reasons why the censorship objected to each of these on the grounds of danger to public safety. One point on which M. Blum might have cited the supporting testimony of foreign newspapermen besides French journalists was that the censors often seem to lack clear rules of guidance with the result that one censor will pass an item which another rejects.

Overlapping of Functions

One positive suggestion that M. Blum offered was the separation of the censorship from the Commissariat of Information. It is possible that his speech will hasten an administrative reorganization in this department which will make for less confusion and overlapping of functions.

It seems doubtful, however, whether any substantial relaxation of the censorship can be expected. It might even become more severe if the war should assume a more active character.

The indications are that the Frenchman's main consolation for the limitations of the censorship will be the humorous little pictures of scissors at work, of men being gagged, and similar subjects which some newspapers and magazines insert into the white spaces that testify to the censor's ravages.



Gibes Made at Censorship Vagaries

Upper left—Cartoonist in L'Oeuvre depicts the reply of censor who is asked if he is overworked: "Not really. I am the censor of the Official Journal," which publishes only official decrees.

Upper right—Standing under a sign "Silence" the censor remarks: "I have lost my scissors. The newspapers can't appear until I find them."

Center—A humorous publication, "Le Canard Enchaîné," evened accounts with the censor by printing a picture of his shears beneath the title: "32 Lines Censored."

Lower left—Typical censorial deletions in the news columns of a newspaper, shown alongside some small advertisements.

Lower right—L'Oeuvre, beneath the title "Can one say?" merely published a white space evidently indicating that the censor's reply was: "No."

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Finns Say Reds Lost Entire 18th Division

By the Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19 (AP)—King Gustaf of Sweden today issued a statement endorsing the Swedish Government's refusal to give military aid to Finland. The Government announced Feb. 16 that it had turned down a request for such aid.

The Russian Army's 18th Division, swollen to 18,000 men by reinforcements, was reported by the Finnish High Command today to have been surrounded and "annihilated" near Syskyjaervi, 15 miles from the Russian frontier northeast of Lake Ladoga.

Meanwhile Moscow dispatches state that Russian troops today had come almost to the doors of Viborg, Finland's second largest city, after isolating Fort Koivisto, western anchor of the Mannerheim Line, according to a Soviet communiqué.

At the same time a Finnish communiqué reported a "weakening" in Russian pressure on the Karelian Isthmus, scene of three weeks' fighting. The Finnish report, however, was for Feb. 17, whereas the Russian was for Feb. 18.

Viborg, center of Karelian Christianity for 700 years and a prime objective of Russian troops since the start of the war, appeared hard pressed as the Soviet reported the capture of Johannes, Maksalahti, and Somme on the Finnish coastal railway.

Somme is only about six miles from Viborg, and a Russian communiqué Feb. 17 reported the Red Army had reached the station of Sainio about four miles from Viborg in another sector to the east.

The Red Army communiqué thus pictured the present Soviet lines as forming a rough triangle, with the apex close to Viborg. The reported capture of Sainio means the Russians advanced nearly eight miles in one day. Their communiqué Feb. 18 said the town of Kamara had fallen.

"On the Karelian Isthmus the enemy hurriedly retreated under the blows of Soviet troops toward Viborg and eastward of Viborg, suffering grave losses and setting villages on fire," the communiqué said.

Say Its Part of Strategy

The Finnish communiqué reported that the Finns had withdrawn "in some places to positions further back" on the Karelian Isthmus south of Viborg.

Military men said the withdrawal was part of a strategic plan upon which the Mannerheim Line was built. Its deep series of fortifications, machine-gun emplacements, and rifle pits are designed to enable a small defending force to exact heavy toll for every foot of ground yielded and foreign observers believed the Russians were only beginning to reach the main line of resistance.

Further gains, these observers believe, will cost the Red Army even more serious losses in men and equipment than the Finns say it has already sustained.

The Red Army report indicated the Russians were concentrating their heaviest thrusts along the vital Viborg-Leningrad Railroad. Both Kamara and Sainio are stations on that line.

Occupation of the coastal railway towns apparently snapped Koivisto's overland communication with Viborg, for the three towns are north of the fort.

Loss of Koivisto would be a heavy blow to the Finns because its coastal defense artillery has been turned inland at times to harass Russian lines of communication

"The enemy keeps retreating," the Russians reported. "Our troops reached Salmenkaita between Lake Vuoksi and Jaurapaan and occupied the fortified area and village of Muolaa, the station of Somme on the coastal railway, six miles south of Viborg, also the town of Johannes and the station of Maksalahti on the Maritime Railway, thus reaching the western coast of the Gulf of Finland, north of Bjorke Island," the communiqué said.

Indicates Deep Penetration

The position of the towns reported captured indicated the Russians were piercing deep into the Mannerheim Line, although the Finns have admitted only the loss of some advance posts of the Mannerheim defenses.

The Russians asserted they had captured "475 defensive fortifications, including 92 iron and concrete forts" during the past week. Intensity of the Russian drive was seen in the Soviet claim that 313 of these Finnish fortifications fell in two days, Feb. 17 and 18.

Meanwhile Finnish military dispatches said the Finns had repelled the Russians with heavy losses northeast of Lake Ladoga.

In the matter of aerial warfare, the Russians claimed to have brought down 21 Finnish airplanes in air combats. The Finns, for their part, said they had shot down 24 Russian planes, having bombed congested enemy columns and concentration points. At the same time they threw fresh troops into the path of the Russians on the Karelian Isthmus, strengthening a new line of resistance as the Red Army attempted to consolidate recent gains, and struck again at areas far behind the front with its air men.

Meanwhile two air-raid warnings at Helsingfors during the day indicated a renewal of air raids on towns.

Posters appeared in the streets of the Capital ordering all men belonging to the second class of the years 1897 to 1919—heretofore exempt—to report immediately for examinations to determine their fitness for military service.

Mannerheim Firm

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—Finland's supreme commander, Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, has reassured the nation that foreign help "is coming continually." He exhorted the Mannerheim Line defenders to hold firm to the new defenses to which they have withdrawn under the weight of the Red Army's 19-day offensive.

This stirring appeal by the supreme commander spoke confidently of "every possibility of victory."

"Our nation no longer fights alone," Baron Mannerheim declared. "From abroad there already has come aid to a considerable extent and it is coming continually.

"You can rest assured that the enemy never will be able to break my defensive system, if from a deep formation we raise new fortified positions to wear down his offensive power until the end.

"The moment has come when by strong and vigorous measures the enemy's attack must again be stopped at the new defense line, to the support of which I have directed, from my reserves, new forces and artillery.

"Soldiers of Finland! We must stand without faltering. The development of the situation gives us every possibility of victory. The Finnish nation stands behind us and trusts us. Let us be firm."

LONDON — A dispatch from Helsingfors to Reuters, leading British news agency, said Feb. 19 Finland had called up for military service all men exempted in peacetime because of ill health.

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In Step On Home Front

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British Girls Free Men for War Duty

Girl porters step along in Britain. They take over as brothers, cousins, and friends are called to the colors. Striped shirt and well-cut trousers give a semi-military air.

Woman's Place Is Everywhere

By the Associated Press

Women are doing everything from motorcycle dispatch riding to flying bombing planes in Europe.

Since the wars started they have knitted to the tune of bursting bombs, fought in the front lines, scrubbed floors, worked in munitions plants and performed a thousand dreary but necessary tasks.

Among European belligerents Britain and Finland are making the maximum use of their feminine reserves.

Approximately 75,000 women enlisted in Finland's Lotta Svard, an auxiliary organization, when Soviet Russia invaded the little country. Since then a number have been killed in performing their duties and have been decorated posthumously.

Work Close to Line

Wearing trim gray uniforms, they work close to the front lines cooking, laundering, operating canteens, and doing clerical work. The Lotta Svard has taken over all types of civil work behind the lines and mans air raid observation posts. Whenever the members have a spare moment they spend it knitting. Each member of the Lotta Svard receives a a small allowance from the Government.

Britain's womanhood has engaged in thousands of war tasks. More than 1,100 are enlisted in the Women's Royal Naval Service (Wrens) for dispatch riding and clerical work.

More than 3,300 women are employed in the Royal Air Force Auxiliary Unit, working at everything from cooking to ferrying planes from factories to flying fields. They have their own separate barracks.

Tasks Vary Widely

Tens of thousands of women are employed in other auxiliary services. Their tasks range from potato peeling to executive work. They abide by the same rules as the soldiers, wear uniforms and salute each other. One was recently arrested for desertion and is awaiting trial.

Hundreds of thousands of English women not in uniform do part time work such as typing and operating switchboards. Pay varies from 20 cents a day and a billet to $2,000 a year for superintendents.

The war has made little difference in Russia. The Soviet regime has made it a practice to train women for all work open to men. Many are in the fighting services and the Finns have reported finding bodies of several Russian women in the wreckage of Soviet bombers.

The French have not made any attempt to form an auxiliary fighting service but many women have entered men's fields to fill gaps caused by the war.

Social Lines Cut

The Labor Ministry estimates that 400,000 French women will be absorbed into industry eventually.

The war has cut across social lines and the rich and poor work side by side in social agencies to help the soldiers. The Duchess of Windsor heads one such agency.

A similar situation exists in Germany where the Nazis have held a woman's place is in the home. There are no auxiliary services, although women have taken over certain types of work to make up for labor shortages.

Princess Cecile, granddaughter of the former Kaiser, works as a military pharmaceutical assistant. She bicycles to work each day with her cousin, Princess Louise. "I wanted to do my bit when the war's call for duty came," she explains.

Finns Hope for Aid Dwindles

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19 (AP)—Amid conflicting reports regarding Finland's next move to obtain help in her fight with Russia, the conviction grew that she must fight on alone unless Sweden reverses a stand against permitting foreign troops and equipment to pass over Swedish soil.

The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet published a telephone interview with Finnish Foreign Minister Vaeino Tanner denying reports he and Premier Risto Ryti are planning to fly to London to ask Britain for help.

Allied Help Hinted

Another Stockholm newspaper, the Folkets Dagblad, declared, however, that it has information that Finland may sign an agreement with the Western Powers relative to military aid.

Concerning the question observers pointed to the Swedish declaration forbidding the passage of foreign troops and equipment to Finland over Swedish soil. Sweden affords the only suitable access to Finland except the Baltic, controlled by the Germans, and Finland's Arctic port in the Petsamo region which the Russians control.

The Danish newspaper Ekstrabladet editorially commented:

"Sweden, however, grieved she may be over her own decision, has no other possibility.

"Finland put an ultimatum to Sweden which in reality forced Sweden to choose between a belligerent or nonbelligerent position. In order to make this choice Sweden had to forget both personal feelings and previous principles of League Covenant Article 16 and only think of her own existence.

"Since Sweden neither will help nor let through assistance from elsewhere Finland must now finish her fight alone."

[The newspaper reference to the Covenant was to the League of Nations decision branding Russia an aggressor and calling upon League members to help Finland.]

Leading political circles in Stockholm said they were convinced any change in the Swedish position would bring severe complications for Sweden as well as Finland.

These circles said Swedish and Finnish relations were not impaired.

However, oppositionists to the Swedish policy intensified their efforts to obtain more aid for Finland.

Moreover an increased drive for Finnish volunteers was expected in Sweden immediately.

Collections Increase

One Swedish public reaction to Finland's plight was an increase in the generosity in public collections.

The Central Fund for Finland now totals 18,000,000 crowns (about $4,320,000).

The Swedish building industry donated 960,000 crowns for training airplane pilots for Finland.

Canadian Red Cross Aided by Ruth Draper

MONTREAL, (CP)—The Quebec Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society has announced the receipt of a check for $16,250 from Ruth Draper, dramatic monologist, who has offered the total proceeds of a recent Canadian tour to the Society for its war effort.

Final Victory For the Finns Widely Voiced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—While Congress debates financial aid to the Finns, the passing hours record no dimunition here in the belief that things will ultimately come out well for the Finns, whose watchword, as translated in the United States, is copied from the French at Verdun, "They shall not pass."

Confidence in the Finns was voiced by Herbert Hoover, thirty-first President of the United States and head of the Finnish relief fund at 420 Lexington Avenue, and by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator on Washington, who, appearing before the House Banking and Currency Committee on Saturday, urged greatest possible speed in enlarging the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank by $100,000,000, under which it is proposed to advance a new $20,000,000 export credit to the Finnish Republic.

"I do not believe the spirit of the Finnish people can be crushed," Mr. Jones declared. They (the Russians) may kill some of this generation, but the Finnish Government will last a long time. They are an honorable people and they pay their debts. They have always survived, and I think it is a fair assumption that when this war is over, the map of Europe will not be greatly changed. There will still be a Sweden, a Finland, a Norway and a Denmark."

Hoover Confident

Mr. Hoover, speaking at a concert in Scarsdale to aid the Finnish relief fund last night, described the struggle of the Finns to maintain their independence as one the like of which had not been seen since the American Revolution. Voicing confidence that Finland would in the end emerge victorious, he saw "four tremendous lines of defense" between the Finns and the Russians.

"The Russians have penetrated only the fringe of the first line, and Finland is a long way from defeat at this moment," he said. "Don't be too discouraged by what you read in your morning papers."

Indications that Mr. Hoover voiced popular sentiment came in the form of substantial contributions from all parts of the Nation. Ryburn G. Clay, of Atlanta, Ga., presented a check for $42,405 to Mr. Hoover from the people of Georgia, and the Wisconsin State Committee raised its total to $51,000 with a check yesterday of $12,872.

Among other contributions were $3,000 from the State of Virginia; $2,353 from officers and employees of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company; $4,056 from the Wool Textile Committee, and $5,760 from the "Blue and White Ball" in Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 5.

Gifts of $27,000

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, National Chairman of Fighting Funds for Finland, Inc., at No. 120 Broadway, announced today he had received gifts amounting to $27,000. This money is available to the Finnish Government for purchase of munitions of war.

Simultaneously it was announced that the organization had established a Scandinavian-American division in the offices of the Gdynia-America Steamship Line at No. 38 Pearl Street. It was said that there were more than 6,000,000 persons of Scandinavian descent in the United States whom the division will ask for funds to help Finland.

That military supplies are ready to move from the United States to aid the Finns was shown in an announcement in New Haven, Conn., that the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of that city had accepted an order for 50,000,000 rifle cartridges for the Finns, deliveries of which are to start immediately.

Polish Aid Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Following the announcement by Herbert Hoover, Executive Member of the Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., that the Nazi Government had made no official answer to the proposed relief program to save hundreds of thousands of lives in German-occupied Poland, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, has asked President Roosevelt to hasten action by instructing Under-Secretary Sumner Welles to confer with the German Government on his trip to Europe.

Mr Hoover and Senator Vandenberg each stressed that the continued silence of the Nazi Government spelled the doom of thousands of innocent, destitute people. Senator Vandenberg said he had received preliminary assurances by the German Embassy that permission to admit American relief

Reviewing the efforts of many months by the Commission to obtain permission to supervise relief in German-occupied Poland and co-operate with the German Red Cross there, Senator Vandenberg said:

"At the request of the Polish-American Relief Committee, I have discussed this matter informally with the German Embassy and my last reports were that some progress has been made in developing these highly essential arrangements. It is to be greatly hoped that completely effective and satisfactory arrangements can be concluded without much more delay, because the delay is, in turn, retarding the maximum collection of Polish relief funds in the United States.

"I am hopeful that Mr. Welles may have these necessities in mind and may find a way to serve them if and when he visits Germany on his contemplated mission."

Women's Corps on Parade

© Fox

Volunteers for Duty in Finland

Flag bearers of the First Aid Yeomanry stand at attention during inspection by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

Volunteers Going to Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Twenty young Englishwomen have volunteered to take an ambulance column to Finland.

The 20 are members of the First Aid Yeomanry, and the proposal that they should work in Finland came, in the first instance, from the wife of the Finnish Minister in London, who served with the yeomanry in France during the last war.

The column will take up its duties under auspices of the Finnish Red Cross and will be under the direct command of Miss Mary Runciman, niece of Lord Runciman. Founded in 1909 as a mounted unit, members of which were qualified to render first aid, the yeomanry later was converted into a mechanical transport corps and was among the first to volunteer for overseas service in 1914.

At that time British authorities were reluctant to use women for ambulance work and so the Volunteers were refused. But France and Belgium accepted the offer, and that was how a small band of khaki-clad young women landed at Calais in October, 1914, and made themselves so useful they were kept in the northern sector of the war area until July, 1919, when they returned home.

Following their war experience, the women decided to improve their mechanical knowledge—for which they had become somewhat famous during their time in France and Belgium. They reunited at stated intervals for camp training, drill, and special instruction, were recognized by the British War Office as a voluntary reserve unit.

The women themselves are fitted with every possible device to aid them in facing rigors of climate to which they are not accustomed. The neat khaki uniform has been abandoned and, in its place, each driver has donned men's woollen underwear—two sets at a time—heavy wool sweater, wool socks, skiing trousers, and loose hooded jacket of double cloth. Over the skiing trousers each has drawn a second pair of socks, and over them again, knee-high sheepskin boots.

Heads are covered with flying helmets, and hands with woolen and sheepskin mits. Each woman is supplied with an eiderdown sleeping bag—to be fastened over the head if need be—a gas mask, antiglare goggles and a "tommy" cooker.

Aid for Finland From S. A. Americans

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 19 (AP)—The American community of Buenos Aires began collecting funds today to aid Finland. The money raised by the American Club and other organizations will be used to purchase food and other supplies here. The purchases will be sent to the United States Relief Committee headed by Former President Hoover.

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France Leads In American War Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—France obtained export licenses for $81,572,301 worth of war materials in January, the highest total to one nation since the license system was instituted.

The State Department's monthly report of licenses disclosed Feb. 16 that airplane engines accounted for $56,801,199 of this total. Fighting planes made up $17,154,091.

Actual exports of war materials to France during the month amounted to $11,689,772, entirely fighting planes and airplane parts and engines.

Great Britain's licenses amounted to $908,359, Australia's to $400,328 and Canada's to $323,378.

The Scandinavian countries also were purchasers of American war equipment. Norway obtained licenses totaling $721,300, mostly for fighting planes, and Sweden, $612,650, mostly for airplane engines. Finland was granted licenses for $169,253 worth of ammunition.

Actual exports to Finland in January were $774,260, mostly fighting planes, and to Sweden $967,490, fighting planes and airplane parts.

Great Britain obtained deliveries in January totaling $4,063,198, mostly of fighting planes. Canada's were $535,383, largely of fighting planes, and Australia's were $3,311,305, almost entirely of fighting planes.

Turkey got actual exports of $1,252,347, three-fourths of which was warplanes.

The total licenses for export granted in January were $86,096,775, and actual exports were $23,558,733.

Britain Interns Countess Who Bribed Man to Marry

LONDON (AP)—Countess Edeltrud Claudette von Costentza, young Austrian, was interned as an enemy alien after she admitted she had bribed an Englishman to marry her for his name.

The Countess said the transaction with Mr. P. G. Wharton had amounted to £25, and that illegally or not, he married her. Mr. Wharton was acquitted of bigamy on his plea that the Countess simply used his name.

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G. O. P. Program Committee Does Not Denounce New Deal in Toto

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Here are excerpts from the report of the Republican Program Committee:

The Committee does not attempt to write a platform. That responsibility rests upon the national convention.

In this document, the Program Committee undertakes to reflect its analysis of the philosophy, policies, and actual results of the present Administration and to throw into contrast thereto what, in its judgment, should be the guiding principles of national policy for dealing with the problem of getting our national economy into sustained high gear.

We are still suffering the after-effects of our involvement in the World War. Our plunging into this war would far more seriously affect our future as a nation. The decision that now confronts us is graver in its implications than the decision that confronted us in 1917, because our own internal situation is radically different.

We are still economically crippled from our venture as belligerent and creditor in the World War and from the depleting years of depression that have followed. Our domestic affairs are far from a state of health. Our economic system has been under the oxygen tent of government spending and made work for seven years. The people are burdened with a back-breaking load of taxes. The national debt is at an all-time high. The federal credit is in no condition to have added to its already unprecedented obligations the colossal costs of participation in a European war.

Under these circumstances, it is highly questionable whether either our economic system of free enterprise or our political system of representative self-government would survive participation in a European war. The post-war economic chaos that would follow our participation in this war would make the case for iron-fisted control from the center highly plausible to a war-weary people. And if we participated in this war under a leadership which, in time, seeks to centralize actually all power over the enterprise of the Nation in the Federal Government and its executive, it is reasonable to assume that, at the end of the war, such leadership would be reluctant to surrender the powers war had lodged in its hands.

The New Deal leadership took over the Government with an air of certainty regarding what our troubles were and what to do about them which, at the moment, raised the hopes and expectations of the people.

Some Typical Items

Here are typical items in the balance sheet of actual results as they stood in the late summer of 1939, when conditions reflected the effect of New Deal policies instead of the war-induced upswing:

(1) More than 10,000,000 Americans unemployed.

(2) A lower standard of living than a decade ago.

(3) The creation of new enterprises virtually at a standstill, the modernization and expansion of existing enterprises deferred.

(4) Labor involved in extensive and costly disputes, with its organized ranks torn by civil war, and its annual income lower despite higher hourly wage rates.

(5) Farm prices neither stable nor satisfactory, and the basic problems of agriculture no nearer solution than before the Administration's exercise of sweeping controls over farms and farmers.

(6) The doors of economic opportunity barricaded to youth by the sluggish conditions of American enterprise.

(7) Government expenditures, excluding postal receipts and debt retirement, of $9,210,091,000 in 1939 against $3,863,544,000 in 1933.

(8) The heaviest tax burden in the nation's history.

(9) A national debt doubled by the end of 1939—increased from less than 21 billions at the beginning of the New Deal Administration to approximately 42 billion dollars, not including nearly 6 billion dollars of obligations guaranteed by the Federal Government.

The six years preceding the New Deal and the first six years of the New Deal afford a suggestive comparison. Of the six years before the New Deal three were years of prosperity and three were years of depression, and of the first six years of the New Deal there have been four of "rise" and two of "recession." The record is revealing.

The Record

(1) The average annual pay roll in all industries for the six years preceding the New Deal was $38,760,000,000; for the first six years of the New Deal $30,446,000,000. (National Industrial Conference Board.)

(2) The average number of strikes annually for the six years preceding the New Deal was 753, the average number of workers involved was 296,954, and man-days idle 10,819,019; for the first six years of the New Deal the average number of strikes annually was 2,541, the average number of workers involved 1,181,637, and man-days idle 17,232,583. (Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

(3) The average index of farm prices of all agricultural products for the six years preceding the New Deal was 118.7; for the first six years of the New Deal 99.7. (Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

(4) The average index of department store sales for the six years preceding the New Deal was 98.16; for the first six years of the New Deal 81. (Federal Reserve—Division of Research and Statistics.)

(5) The average annual value of construction for the six years preceding the New Deal was $4,608,000,000; for the first six years of the New Deal $2,239,200,000. (F. W. Dodge Corporation Reports.)

(6) The average annual volume of new domestic corporate issues for the six years preceding the New Deal was $4,060,000,000; for the first six years of the New Deal $672,000,000. (The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.)

In recent months business has improved rapidly under the stimulus of war in Europe, but a rise in the recovery curve so induced is undependable.

The primary reason for the economic failure of the New Deal goes beyond detailed errors in legislation, administration, and the selection of federal personnel. It lies in the fact that despite the ideals it has expressed for social America, the New Deal leadership has almost completely misunderstood economic America.

The New Deal Program

The economic program of the New Deal, despite sporadic reversals of policy, has rested essentially on the control of production, the creation of scarcity, and the boosting of prices. At the turn of the century, this was the precise program of the least enlightened leadership of big business.

Liberalism fought this program then. But, by some strange twist of thinking, these policies which were attacked as reactionary, and as a threat to the well-being of the people, when followed by big business then, are defended by the New Deal leadership as liberal and as essential instruments of social progress, when followed by big government now. We are, as a result, again faced with the problem of unduly centralized political power.

The New Deal philosophy of restricting production and raising prices is bound to operate as a brake on the revival and expansion of enterprise under a high-powered system. This should have been obvious from the beginning. Now the New Deal record puts it beyond dispute.

No leadership can produce a movement of hope if it begins with the assumption that the clock of the national economy is running down, that its mechanism has become so faulty that it can be kept going only if continuously run by hand—the hand of the Federal Government.

And no leadership believing this could be expected to do other than the New Deal leadership has done, namely, to turn its attention to redistributing the fruits of existing enterprise rather than to ways and means of expanding the Nation's enterprise. Under such philosophy and such policies, each economic group—business, labor, agriculture, and so on—must, in self-defense, go after a larger and larger share of less and less. This cannot but mean, in the end, a progressive stagnation of the Nation's enterprise and diminished well-being for all these groups of producing Americans.

The New Deal conception of a limited and lessening outlook for American enterprise and the reactionary policies of economic restriction with which it has sought to implement this conception should be decisively rejected.

Never Better Opportunity

The Committee is convinced, not by wishful thinking or blind optimism but by the facts it has assembled and analyzed, that American enterprise can expand more, offer more investment opportunities for savings, provide more jobs for workers in factories and on farms, and create more profitable outlets for the energies of the people generally in the next 25 years than it did in the 25 years before 1929, if too many hurdles are not thrown in its path by either the public policies of government or the private policies of business.

The central issue confronting national leadership today is that of securing full employment of man-power, technical skill, and economic resources of the Nation.

The Program Committee's soundings of party opinion indicate that Republicans believe such full employment can be accomplished only through the sustained expansion of the normal enterprise of the American people.

And Republicans are convinced that a sustained expansion of our enterprise is not only possible but inevitable if public policy does not throw too many obstacles in the way.

Course to Take

The Committee's soundings of party opinion further reveal that Republicans believe that the imperative pre-requisite of such expansion lies in revitalizing the American combination of political liberty and private enterprise which has produced and distributed more material benefits for more people in a shorter time than any other system in history.

The starting point of sound economic policy for the Nation at this particular juncture is, therefore, a fact-based realization that the private economy of America has not come to a dead-end, has not been stricken with creeping paralysis, but is crowded with possibilities of fruitful growth and profitable expansion, and that these possibilities will be more surely and quickly realized under a regime that accords to men the largest measure of freedom in their enterprises consistent with the safeguarding and serving of the common interest.

The foreign policy of the United States must be determined by a realistic consideration of the political, economic, and military situation that now obtains throughout the world. . . . Our political and economic foreign policy, therefore, should be flexible enough that, in a rapidly changing international situation, we can adopt the measures that will, at any given time, most effectively serve both these purposes.

Foreign Policy

In the forefront of our foreign policy must be the avoidance of all commitments and courses of action that might involve us in other peoples' wars. When such wars are on, we must observe a scrupulous governmental neutrality. As indicated earlier in this report, there are special reasons, rooted in our domestic situation, why we should keep out of the present war in Europe. But we shall keep out not by neutrality legislation, however thoroughgoing, but only as the people wills that we keep out and as national leadership resolutely seeks to calm the temper and hold in balance the judgment of the public mind.

It is increasingly clear that our defensive forces must be powerful enough to act effectively in protecting the Western Hemisphere from aggression. In co-operation with all the Americas, and with adequate defensive forces and mutually productive treaty relations, we must not only reaffirm but implement the Monroe Doctrine as a permanently central feature of our defense policy. In short, we should undertake to make our defense policy, as here defined, a working part of a common protective policy of all the Americas. Regrettable as it may be, in a world as fully dominated by force as the world now is, we can neither maintain an effective foreign policy not enjoy continued security in this Hemisphere without a thoroughly adequate defensive force—land, air, and water.

New trade barriers are robbing mankind of the full benefits of the modern productive system, are decisively lowering the living standards of many nations, and are a menacing cause of war, as nations, struggling for self-sufficiency, seek their sources of raw material supplies and foodstuffs in the conquest of territory rather than through the development of trade relations with the rest of the world.

As this movement toward self-sufficiency spreads in more and more nations it tends more and more to isolate the United States from its traditional role in world trade. We cannot, of course, dictate the trade policies of other nations.

If the present trend toward national self-sufficiency continues, we must frankly face the problem of organizing our own economic life on the basis of a large measure of self-sufficiency. Happily we are better situated than almost any other nation to live within our own resources. . . .

Co-operation

We should make clear in our foreign policy pronouncements . . . that we stand ready to co-operate, if and when co-operation is possible, in clearing away the obstacles to such access to raw materials and such flow of international trade as will enable the vigorous forces of the modern productive system to make their full contribution to well-being the world around.

First, we must fully protect our own national living standards, the wages of our workers, and the income of our farmers. However fully we may recognize the long-run fallacy of the present world epidemic of trade restrictions, we must not indulge in any trade policies at this time that will make the United States the dumping ground for the subsidized and politically managed exports of other countries.

Second, we must try to increase our foreign trade by every measure available consistent with the protection of our living standards, the wages of our workers, and the income of our farmers. This will require a constructive administration of our tariff relationships. The measures that may be taken will be varied. Some tariffs may have to be raised, some lowered, some left alone.

And such programs toward an increased foreign trade as can be made under the present world situation can be made only by intelligent and realistic negotiation of trade agreements through which genuine reciprocity benefits are realized with the agreements subject to the safeguard of approval by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Congress.

The security and welfare of the industrial workers of the United States depends upon the sustained prosperity of the national economy as a whole.

Labor and Labor Act

The right of American workers to organize under leaderships of their own choosing and to bargain collectively with management is essential to protect the interests of the workers. It is proper that a right so basic be guaranteed by law.

Republican leadership recognized the principle of collective action and corporate responsibility some fifty years ago. In its reiteration of this principle, the National Labor Relations Act raises no issue. The right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively cannot be made an issue between two intelligent political parties.

There is, however, in the judgment of this Committee, justified dissatisfaction with varied aspects of the National Labor Relations Act and with its administration by the National Labor Relations Board.

In 1937, the first year the National Labor Relations Board was operating fully, there were 4,470 strikes, involving 1,860,620 workers and resulting in 28,424,857 idle man-days. This was more strikes than had occurred in any single year in the Nation's history up to that time.

The Act, as interpreted by its administrators, has gone to absurd lengths in making virtually impossible any process of common counsel between employers and employees other than the formal procedure of collective bargaining when a dispute is on. It has, in effect, built a wall between employers and employees.

The National Labor Relations Act requires responsible amendment alike in the interest of American workers and in the interest of a productive functioning of American enterprise. . . .

To be productive of the maximum possible benefit to American workers and to American enterprise, the National Labor Relations Act and its administration must:

1. Secure equality of treatment to all parties concerned.
2. Insure administration by men of demonstrated capacity for fairness and impartiality.
3. Prevent governmental favoritism between labor unions in their controversies with other unions and between employees and employers in their controversies.
4. Give to employees and employers alike, by provision of law and not at the discretion of the Board, the right to initiate proceedings before the Board.
5. Give to all interested parties adequate notice of hearings and the right to participate in them.
6. Insure to all parties the elementary processes of fair hearing and court review which should mark the procedure of all regulatory agencies.
7. Protect rather than limit the civil liberties of both employees and employers.
8. Penalize unfair practices by whomever committed.
9. See to it that no union, which becomes an exclusive bargaining agency, discriminates against the employment of workers on grounds of race, religion, or by undue financial requirements, on the principle that neither organized labor nor organized industry should be able to impose restraints upon freedom of employment which Government itself is forbidden by the Constitution to impose.

More Brought to Light

As investigation uncovers more and more regarding the personnel and policies of the National Labor Relations Board, it becomes clear that we shall not realize the nine ends just summarized unless we thoroughly overhaul this Board and make certain fundamental changes in the Act itself as indicated.

The judicial and administrative functions lodged in a tribunal wholly independent of the Labor Relations Board. If this is accomplished there will be no occasion to enlarge the jurisdiction of the appellate courts as it is already their clear duty to ascertain that all findings of fact are adequately supported by the evidence.

The power of the Board to invalidate contracts, determine the bargaining unit, and delay elections unduly after the filing of petitions should be curtailed.

Except in situations where minimum wage and maximum hour regulation is necessary to protect groups of workers not in position to protect themselves through collective bargaining, wages and hours should be determined by collective bargaining between freely chosen representatives of labor and managements.

Few will question the appropriateness of the Federal Government's providing defense for the defenseless or of its setting limitations upon "sweating" which injures the health of workers. But there is no satisfactory evidence that the political regulation of wages and hours beyond this point increases the real income of workers or raises the general level of employment. It may, indeed, do the precise opposite.

The Farm Problem

Most of the problems involved in the effective operation of the American farm and the satisfying development of the farm home are identical with the problems not involved in the enterprises and homes of all other citizens and are not, therefore, peculiar to the farmer.

If there is a single issue in which discussion of the "farm problem" comes to focus it is in the insistence that the prices of farm products the farmer sells must be brought into balance with the prices of the industrial products the farmer buys.

The "parity" that will bring the maximum benefit to the farmer, in the judgment of this Committee, is such relationship between the prices of what the farmer sells and the prices of what the farmer buys as will bring about the greatest possible interchange of goods and services between village town, and city on the one hand and the farm on the other.

The problems of surplus and disparity . . . are so pressing that it is probably impossible for any administration to avoid the temporary adoption of some emergency policies which clearly are not economically sound for the long-haul.

In developing a program for the correction of these problems of surplus and disparity, therefore, government must, in the judgment of this Committee, open-mindedly consider both the policies that are sound for the long-haul and policies that are inescapable for the short-haul, and undertake so to relate its permanent policies and its emergency policies that practical progress for the farmer will be realized and long-run dangers be reduced to the minimum.

There are certain policies which clearly are unsound for the long-haul. It is important to review these policies and to reveal their shortcomings even if, under emergency pressures, government feels impelled to give them a trial.

A policy of permanently scaling down the output of American farms is as unsound as a permanent scaling down of the output of American factories would be.

Pegging of Prices

The artificial pegging of prices, whether of the manufactured articles of industry, the products of our farms, or the services of labor, cannot by itself bring prosperity to industry, to agriculture, or to labor.

The central drive of the farm program of the present Administration has been to improve farm prices by reducing crop production. Whatever the expenditures involved in this program have meant in the way of cash benefits to individual farmers, one thing is clear, and that is that all the expenditures and all the policies behind the expenditure have not brought a solution to the farmer's price problem.

The major attack on the farm problem must be a broadly conceived drive to expand the farmer's market—domestic and foreign. Save for an abnormal demand the European war might create, the outlook for any marked expansion of farm exports in the near future is none too bright.

If we are to preserve, to say nothing of expanding, the American farmer's home market, thoroughly adequate protection must be given to American farm commodities against such foreign products as would, if admitted to our markets, supplant them.

Concurrently with this provision of selective protection to threatened commodities, every possibility of expanding our farm exports through treaties which produce genuine reciprocity benefits should be fully explored.

Ably organized and ably led farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives can benefit both producer and consumer of farm products by facilitating the sale of farm products at fair prices from which unnecessary intermediate sales costs have been eliminated.

Constantly increasing transportation costs from interior to seaboard, from producer to consumer, have reduced the amount the farmer receives for his surpluses both for export and for domestic consumption. A rational readjustment of these transportation rates will operate to widen the farmer's market.

As long as the problem of reducing farm surpluses exists, until we succeed in actually expanding the whole of American enterprise, the retirement of these (marginal and sub-marginal) lands can be made a highly desirable means of cutting production. As a method it avoids most of the undesirable features of other means of production control tried to date.

Soil Conservation

A thorough reorganization of the Federal Soil Conservation Service is over-due. It should be greatly decentralized, with the States given wider authority in the planning and administering of erosion control programs. The land grant colleges, in the part they play in soil conservation, must not be subjected to the now growing domination by the Federal Department of Agriculture but must be preserved as agencies of local leadership.

It is difficult to see the justification of extensive reclamation of lands at a time when we are resorting to elaborate programs to reduce the output of the good lands already under cultivation.

A rational farm program will, . . . provide, under intelligent safeguards, crop loans that will make possible an orderly marketing of our farm output so that, in a year of unusually large output and low prices, it will not be necessary to flood the market with surpluses and thus drive prices still lower, but will make possible the holding over of such surpluses to a time of lesser output and higher prices. Such loans should not, of course, be deliberately made at a level so high that they make the Government, in effect, the buyer of the crop carry-over, and thus stimulate the piling up of stored surpluses that will stand as a threat to future farm prices.

Because the largest possible number of family-owned and family-operated farms is a factor of national stability, a rational farm program will direct the policies and powers of the farm loan agencies of government to the largest feasible assistance of these family-owned farms.

Acreage control is an undependable means of production control.

A rational farm program will not include acreage control as a permanent policy, and will countenance its continuance only until more fundamental policies begin to bring the problem of farm surpluses under manageable control.

Until the national economy as a whole is brought to a full and balanced recovery, to the achievement of which the basic policies of this entire report are directed, and which the committee believes realizable, the necessity of some form of direct subsidy to agriculture to secure effective parity and to control the impact of surpluses upon farm prices must be recognized.

A rational farm program will utilize that form of subsidy which is simplest to apply generally and which will necessitate that least possible red tape of regulation and the least possible number of bureaucratic regulators.

Government and Business

The relationship between government and business has too often been over-simplified by both political leadership and business leadership.

Political leadership has over-simplified this relationship when it has assumed, as at times the New Deal leadership has seemed to assume, that business is essentially an anti-social process, that the more successful it is the more sinister it must be, and that the primary relation of government to business is that of a policeman shadowing a suspicious character. Business leadership has over-simplified this relationship when it has assumed, as at times its less enlightened representatives have seemed to assume, that business is a private hunting preserve, that any suggestion of social concern with business policy or any degree of social control of business practices is an impertinent intrusion. . . .

The choice today is between a system of free enterprise and a politically planned and politically dominated economy. . . .

It is clear to this Committee that the best interests of the American people require that we preserve and modernize our traditional system of free enterprise with the minimum governmental regulation necessary to prevent abuse and promote justice in its operation.

The large freedom that is basic to a free enterprise system makes necessary periodic business reform and permanent business regulation at the hand of government. Business traffic rules are as indispensible as highway traffic rules. This Committee does not, therefore, enter any general indictment of all government "intervention" in business.

Government intervention in business should be a limited intervention, confined, under normal circumstances, to the creation and maintenance of a socially protective framework of regulation within which our economy of free private enterprise can most effectively operate and be most surely preserved. In short, the purpose of government intervention in business should be to make the American economy of free private enterprise work, not to replace it with something else.

Two Things Essential

Two things are essential: (1) The boundaries and patterns of government regulation should be clearly defined, for certainty is impossible to the degree that regulation is left to the arbitrary exercise of delegated power, and (2) the regulatory agencies should be so reorganized that the jurisdiction and power of every agency is readily ascertainable by the average citizen.

We have long accepted the fact that, within our system of free enterprise, natural monopolies must be regulated as to prices of rates by Government. We also accept that fact that various public services, such as electric, gas, and water utilities, may be owned and operated by municipal governments, and it is established that the Federal Government may, in connection with flood control and the exercise of other federal authority, produce and sell electric power. But we do not accept as being in the public interest vast outlays of public funds to produce power in competition with and in disregard of existing useful private facilities. We do not accept government competition with private enterprise in the many fields in which it has been undertaken by the New Deal.

The New Deal's experiment in power production through the Tennessee Valley Authority was heralded as a "yardstick" for measuring the cost of producing electric energy.

But TVA's dependability as a standard of comparison with private utilities has been vitiated by a delayed and arbitrary allocation of costs as between navigation, flood control, and power production. The sale of electricity at prices fixed on the basis of that allocation are believed to be unfair both to private utilities and to federal taxpayers.

Under the New Deal, contrary to the fiscal program announced by the Democratic Party and its candidate in 1932, the country has experienced: (1) a progressive increase in expenditures—under a program of spending for recovery, (2) a succession of budget deficits which has resulted in doubling the national debt, (3) increased taxes, and (4) gold purchases, silver purchases, devaluation of the dollar and the threat of further monetary experiments. . . . Expenditures are at the heart of most fiscal problems, and they are at the heart of the New Deal failure.

Present emergency expenditures for public works beyond normal government requirements and activity should be progressively reduced as rapidly as improvement in industrial ac-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Leading G. O. P. Proposals

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 18

Here is a summary of 11 major principles suggested by the Republican Program Committee:

1. The United States should keep out of war.
2. Defense forces should be strengthened so as to protect the Western Hemisphere.
3. Trade agreements should be subject to approval by Congress.
4. The National Labor Relations Act should be amended and the Labor Board overhauled.
5. The farm program should be aimed at assuring the farmer prices so related to those he pays that the interchange of goods between farm and city will be increased.
6. Government regulation of business should be "protective," not "restrictive."
7. Government expenditures should be cut 20 per cent.
8. The higher surtax rates on individuals should be reduced; certain business levies should be repealed; government and state bond issues should be taxed.
9. Emergency presidential monetary powers should be repealed.
10. Adequate relief should be provided for all in need, but the administration entrusted to local governments.
11. Social security legislation should be studied with a view to improvement and expansion.

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G. O. P. Does Not Condemn All New Deal

(Continued from Page 6)

tivity and employment indicate is prudent.

Deficits and Debts

The record of deficits and debt causes grave concern, involving as it does a clear threat to our currency and credit.

The foundation of sound public finance is a budget balanced annually from the proceeds of taxation and other revenues without borrowing, but seven years of reckless spending by the New Deal and expenditures estimated at $9,099,253,641 for the fiscal year 1940 has made it impossible for any administration immediately to balance expenditures with current revenues.

Any effort to produce by new taxes or increased rates revenues to meet the current level of expenditures would probably so depress the current relatively low national income that it is doubtful whether increased revenues would be actually achieved.

In the present situation, a balanced budget must be sought largely through such reduction of expenditures as can be accomplished without impairing essential services or depriving the unemployed of adequate relief, and through policies in every field of government activity which stimulates a healthy expansion of private enterprise.

The present administration, in seven years, has admittedly increased expenditures by more than 138 per cent. It should not be too difficult to accomplish a 20 per cent reduction from the present level, and it is reasonable to expect that with such a reduction and a substantial increase in the national income, Federal expenditures and revenues can be brought into balance during 1942.

Taxation

One of the worst features that has grown up in our tax system is the extraordinary number of excise or sales taxes which totally disregard the principle of distributing tax burdens in accordance with the ability to pay. These taxes are a direct burden upon consumption and fall heavily upon those least able to pay.

A general plan of tax revision and coordination should be prepared on the basis of a systematic review of the entire field of taxation—local, state, and federal—for such purposes as:

1. To determine the most desirable fields of taxation for the various units of government.
2. To devise effective safeguards against duplication of taxation.
3. To provide definite information respecting the productive and equitable limits of taxation.
4. To provide data respecting the most economical methods for their collection.

Ill-considered tax measures, such as the undistributed profits tax, have been quickly adopted and later abandoned. . . . This tax, which would still be in force except for Republican demand for its repeal, discouraged both the accumulation of needed reserves, and the accumulation of capital required for expansion of plant. Moreover, this tax was particularly burdensome to small and new corporate enterprises.

Social security taxes have imposed a fixed charge on all enterprise and a heavy direct tax on employment. . . .

Corporate income taxes have been raised from 13¾ per cent under the 1932 act to 18 per cent in 1939. The merit of this tax is its productivity and relative ease of administration. But it should not be forgotten that it has little relation to ability to pay as its burden falls as heavily on the stockholder whose annual income is so small that it is exempt from the individual income tax, as it does on the stockholder with large income. . .

Surtax rates on individual incomes have been raised so that in the United States they reach a higher maximum than in the war-torn countries of Europe. The fact that the highest federal rate imposed is 79 per cent does not directly concern most of us. But the effect of surtax rates in choking off the investment of savings in new risk-bearing enterprises is a matter of serious consequence to every American. . . .

We do not advocate new federal taxes or increased income tax rates at this time. But if reductions in expenditures are not made promptly effective, and there should fail to be a substantial increase in the national income, then the situation should be faced courageously and adtional taxes can probably be obtained, without retarding recovery, only by reduction in income tax exemptions and increases in rates applicable to incomes in the middle brackets. In so far as new revenue is sought through increased rates these brackets must be looked to first.

Currency

A sound currency has always been an essential basis of an enduring prosperity . . .

The New Deal record in the monetary field has been one of rash experiment in applying various instruments of fiscal policy to accomplish miraculous cures of our economic and social ills. . . .

These extraordinary authorities and actions, after the inflationary rise in prices and business activity that accompanied their first impact, created waves of fear of inflation, and in so far as they contribute to uncertainty as to the future value of the dollar, are today obstacles to recovery. . . .

In this situation, the purpose of the United States to resist all inflationary tendencies and preserve the stability of the dollar should be further forcibly demonstrated by:

(1) A substantial reduction of government expenditures.

(2) Repeal of the emergency monetary powers of the President.

(3) Return to a fixed gold standard, the time and detailed conditions of such return to be fixed by Congress upon the recommendations of a competent monetary and banking commission. War in Europe makes any steps toward stabilization of currencies by international agreement impossible for the time being.

Generally speaking, the Committee is satisfied that the Government should discontinue all authorities for providing long-term capital to private enterprise, but it recognizes the place of mortgage banks established on capital supplied by the Government to deal in farm and home mortgages.

Relief

Relief must be provided as long as the need for it exists. It must be adequate in volume, administered with scrupulous regard for the self-respect of those who must resort to it, and effectively divorced from partisan politics. But, wastefully administered and exploited for political purpose, relief policy can become one of the major obstacles to that full recovery upon which, as just stated, the successful maintenance of a sound and adequate social program depends.

This Committee believes . . . that a realistic relief policy will be rooted in three considerations:

(1) Relief to the suffering, the needy, and the unemployed as long as necessary.

(2) Self-respecting jobs at fair wages as soon as possible.

(3) The active rehabilitation of the unemployed so they will be equipped to step promptly back into productive employment as soon as full recovery is realized.

As to the sources of relief funds and the mechanism for administering them, the Committee believes that four fundamental principles should control.

First, to insure the maintenance and development of local responsibility, without which a vigorously healthy national life is impossible, the largest feasible proportion of relief costs should be borne by states and localities, with state and local funds supplemented by grants-in-aid from the Federal Government, in the light of demonstrated necessity and within a regularized formula authorized by the Congress.

Second, the administration of all relief should be entrusted to state and local governments. . . .

Third, a national commission, bi-partisan in personnel and removed from all direct relation to party politics, might well be created to devise and enforce such conditions prerequisite to grants-in-aid from the Federal Government as would insure non-partisan and efficient administration of relief funds.

Fourth, the conditions attending grants-in-aid from the Federal Government, while leaving to state and local governments full freedom of choice as to methods of relief and their application to individual cases, should require that the state and local governments administer the relief funds, to which federal and state and local contributions have been made, through bi-partisan agencies. Only so can relief be lifted above the suspicion of partisan manipulation.

Old-Age Insurance

Provision for the aged, in the case of wage workers, in occupations to which the method can be adapted, should, in the judgment of this Committee, be made through an old old-age insurance plan, organized on a pay-as-you-go basis, to which employers and employees both contributed, and, for those not eligible for old-age insurance, by old-age assistance based on need.

These principles are generally satisfied by the provisions of the Social Security Act as amended by the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress. . . .

Although old-age assistance provisions apply to them, the present contributory old-age insurance system does not embrace farm laborers, domestic servants, and some other smaller groups of workers. There is no logical ground for refusing to extend it to those classes. . . .

The pay roll tax on employers, however, is a business depressant and should not be increased during the depression period.

Government, in its housing efforts, should . . . be limited to the role of example-setter and stimulator. We should depend mainly on private enterprise for the construction of new dwellings and the reconditioning of old ones.

If the health needs of the Nation are really to be met, they must be met by more realistic and more responsible thinking than the present administration has brought to the problem. . . .

The Federal Health Service should be co-ordinated and concentrated within one department of government.

The federal health program should not weaken by competition or directly supplant worthy existing health agencies, but should work towards implementing and developing the agencies already in existence. . . .

Leaders Voice Approval

The report of the Republican Program Committee, as presented to the Republican National Committee, carried the signatures of the following committee leaders, each of whom has given general approval of the report as a fair consensus of committee opinion. Each member has had opportunity to file with his general approval a statement of personal difference of judgment, where such exists, regarding any part of the report.

Chairman: Glenn Frank, Madison, Wisconsin.

Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. Chester C. Bolton, South Euclid, Ohio; Robert Bass, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

Regional Chairmen:

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Region 7—David Eccles, Portland, Oregon.
Region 8—P. T. Farnsworth, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Region 9—Chester Rowell, San Francisco, California.

Finance Chairman: Frank Altschul, Stamford, Connecticut.

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The rest of the membership of the committee was composed of 200 citizens, representing almost every type of endeavor, of the various states listed under the nine regions.

G. O. P. Report Sees Prosperity If New Deal Bars Are Leveled

Continued from Page 1

sued policies which "are profoundly reactionary."

By basing its policies essentially on the control of production, the creation of scarcity and the boosting of prices, the New Deal has, the report contends, adopted the precise program of the least enlightened leadership of big business.

"Liberalism fought this program then," the report says. "But by some strange twist of thinking, these policies which were attacked as reactionary and as a threat to the well-being of the people, when followed by big business they are defined by New Deal leadership as liberal and as essential instruments of social progress, when followed by big government now. We are, as a result, again faced with the problem of unduly centralized political power."

The dominant theme of the Committee's analysis and proposals is the freeing of industry from such restrictive regulations that initiative may be regained and expansion resumed. With such freedom the Committee believes that there are no assignable limits to the possibilities of American enterprise except the limitations we create by our own lack of intelligence and will.

America Not at Dead-End

"The starting point of sound economic policy for the nation at this particular juncture," the report finds, "is a fact-based realization that the private economy of America has not come to a dead-end, has not been stricken with creeping paralysis, but is crowded with possibilities of fruitful growth and profitable expansion, and that these possibilities will be more surely and more quickly realized under a regime which accords to men the largest measure of freedom in their enterprises consistent with the safeguarding and serving of the common interest."

New direction is given to Republican policy as several points and new emphasis at others.

Commends Trade Agreements

The program turns away from the extreme isolationist view held by several leading Republicans in Congress. It affirms that foreign policy cannot be effectively legislated. It urges that the United States be "prepared for peace and equipped to co-operate effectively in the reconstruction of the post-war economy." It advocates defense forces capable of protecting the entire Western Hemisphere from aggression.

Contrary to the position of virtually every Republican member of both houses of Congress, Dr. Frank's Committee would retain the policy of negotiating reciprocal trade agreements as the best means by which foreign commerce can be expanded under present world conditions. It would require that the agreements be approved by concurrent resolution of Congress.

The Committee also holds that there is a legitimate role of government in business.

"Business leadership," it says, "has over-simplified this relationship when it has assumed, as at times its less enlightened representatives have seemed to assume, that business is a private hunting preserve, that any suggestion of social concern with business policy or any degree of social control of business practices is an impertinent intrusion. It is not a question of intervention or no intervention. It is a question of the nature, extent, and purpose of the intervention."

Troops to Guard Louisiana Polls

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 19 (AP)—Gov. Earl K. Long today ordered Louisiana's National Guard mobilized for election day tomorrow saying troops "would almost certainly be called into action in New Orleans."

Governor Long said the militia probably would cruise the city in trucks, armed with machine guns and gas equipment.

The Governor said the guardsmen would be used in case any trouble arises over the "Jackson Brigade," an organization of war veterans mustered by State Senator James A. Noe to preserve peace at the polls in New Orleans.

Louisiana voters listened to fiery last-minute appeals and denunciations before settling in a second Democratic primary tomorrow the fate of the political regime founded 12 years ago by the late Huey P. Long.

Contesting for the gubernatorial nomination, with more than 500,000 votes expected to be cast, were Governor Long, Huey's brother, and Sam Houston Jones, Lake Charles attorney running on a "complete reform" platform.

N. Y. Goes to See Sportsmen's Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Thousands of New York residents who rarely see any representative of nature other than an occasional tree have flocked into the fifth annual National Sportsmen's Show in Grand Central Palace to honor the Great Outdoors.

The show has a true North Woods flavor, with shrill cries of wild fowl, howling of huskies, honking of geese, quacking of ducks, and the staccato chop of the woodsman's axe.

Most of the State, Federal, and Canadian exhibits have captured bits of outdoor scenes to give city-bound residents an idea of the sports facilities offered by their particular sections. New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New Jersey have exhibits, as well as Quebec and New Brunswick in Canada, while the Tourist Trade Association of Ontario and Newfoundland also is represented.

Other features of the exhibit are a troupe of Hopi Indian dancers from Arizona, an Eskimo family from the Arctic, sporting dogs, fisheries exhibits, wild animals, log rolling, fly casting, and canoe-tilting contests.

Cotton Machine of 1790 Origin

The oldest piece of cotton-mill machinery preserved in America is a 48-spindle spinning machine which started operating in 1790.

Wages for Learners Set For U. S. Glove Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Employment of "learners" in the glove industry was made possible by a Wage Hour Division order Feb. 19.

The ruling set a 25-cents-an-hour pay rate for learners. The present minimum for workers in the industry is 30 cents an hour, and a 35-cent minimum is under consideration.

This Changing World

Continued from Page 1

the time, that this British publicizing of facts might be even more important than the facts themselves.

Such publicity, it is true, might not cater to British naval self-esteem, but it would provide support for any British counteraction in Scandinavia.

* * *

All this British activity is related to Finland's last stand.

A battlefield against the enemy must be found somewhere if Nazi-ism is to be crushed. It cannot be found on the Western Front. It cannot be found in the air. So Finland is another justification to add to German invasion of Scandinavian integrity for making use of Scandinavia as a base against Britain's enemies.

Finland, however, would cease to have any value in this respect if it were to be crushed.

How long it can hold out against Moscow, no one can say. But this much is certain—it can stave off the Soviet legions only with more help than it is getting today.

No doubt the British are trying to persuade Sweden and Norway to increase their aid to Finland—if not to change the Government's policy and openly come to Finland's aid—till Britain is in a naval position to force the Baltic and openly intervene itself.

* * *

How much aid the Scandinavians are sending Finland is a matter of guess work.

In material and humanitarian terms, help was considerable when I left Stockholm. From Sweden were going antiaircraft guns and other armaments, but not in anything like the quantity that Finland needed.

For one thing, Sweden did not have enough to satisfy the need; for another, Sweden needed armaments itself, and in connection with its own preparedness, I heard that it was actually importing Bofors antiaircraft guns—its own invention—from foreign subsidiaries.

In all other respects but men, Sweden was straining its resources to the limit to assist Finland. Households were ransacking their linen closets for Finland.

* * *

Sweden had actually sent so much in pharmaceutical supplies that it itself was short.

Swedish women, I was told, were supplied with knitting while they are having their coiffures done at hairdressers' establishments. Skis were going over without stint.

Money was being collected in millions of crowns.

At one meeting I attended, persons in an overflow gathering called upon the people to throw contributions into a barrel. There was a tremendous rush—itself phenomenal in Sweden. Women threw in rings, men their wallets.

On Twelth Night a hundred thousand workmen in Stockholm decided to work during the holiday and give their day's earnings to Finland.

Doctors said, "Give my fee to Finland;" second-hand booksellers, "I'll double the price if those second-hand books are being sold for Finland."

But—Finland wants men too. And in this respect Scandinavia has been strikingly deficient, even in "nonintervening" volunteers.

On Jan. 20, when I left Sweden there were 5,000 volunteers in Finland. Of this number 4,300 came from Sweden, 100 from Norway, and 30 from Denmark. I cannot think that more than 1,000 have been added to that number since I left.

How deficient is this volunteer help from Scandinavia is evident when one compares that help with the Scandinavian contingent in the international brigade in Spain. No fewer than 2,000 Scandinavians were in the international Brigade.

It seems almost incredible that sevens weeks after the Soviet Union fell on Finland only about twice that number had gone to Finland.

The explanation, in my view, is not to be found in the Scandinavians but in their governments. The Swedes are far more activist than their government. To my knowledge the Swedish Government has severely restricted applicants from the Swedish Army who want to go to Finland. And the reason for the Swedish Government's caution, to repeat, is an anxiety over Germany that is almost paralyzing action. The Allies may yet make up the Swedes' minds for them.

Experts Uphold Altmark Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Great Britain's stand on the legality under international law of its seizure in Norwegian territorial waters of 326 British prisoners of war from the German supply vessel, Altmark, today had the backing of three prominent American authorities on international law—Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer; James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany in the Woodrow Wilson Administration and a member of the City Bar Association's Committee on International Law, and James W Ryan, Chairman of the Committee on Law Protecting Americans and Their Property in Foreign Countries and on the High Seas of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Coudert said Britain was "entirely justified" in forcibly releasing the prisoners held aboard the Altmark because Norway was guilty of "an altogether unneutral act" in permitting the German crew of the Altmark to harbor British prisoners of war in its waters. He said there was a precedent in United States history closely resembling the Altmark case in the arrival of the steamship Appam, a British vessel, at Newport News, Va., on Jan. 31, 1916, manned by a German prize crew and carrying 429 British prisoners. This was one of the most famous prize court cases of the World War and was won for Britain by Mr. Coudert, who personally represented the British Government in the American courts.

The United States had ordered the release of the prisoners, an action later upheld by the United States Supreme Court which also ordered the return of the vessel to British ownership, Mr. Coudert recalled.

Mr. Gerard criticized the Norwegian Government's action in the case.

"Just suppose that the Altmark had put into the waters of New York Harbor with several hundred British prisoners on board," he said. "Would we have stood for it? Suppose that the Germans had put their prisoners in chains on a train bound for San Francisco. Would this country have stood for it?"

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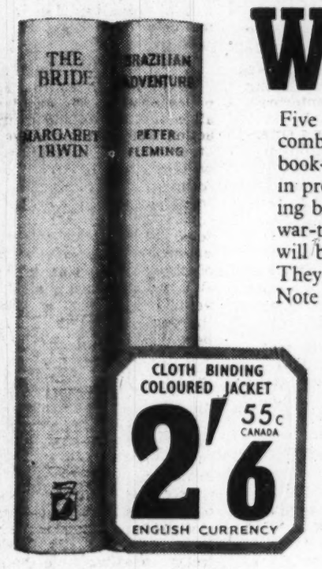

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Teddy's Sticky Slide

By Carolyn Haywood

Illustrated by the Author

Teddy and Babs loved the farm. There was the stone house to live in and there was a big barn and a stable. The house seemed very big to Teddy and Babs after living in the apartment, and it had a great many doors and windows.

The driveway led up to a white door with a shiny brass knocker, but there were stepping-stones that led around to the other side of the house and there was a porch and another white door. This door had a bell that you pulled.

Teddy and Babs couldn't agree about the front door. Teddy said that the door with the knocker was the front door, and Babs said that the door with the bell was the front door. When they asked Daddy about it, he said, "Let's have two front doors. After all, anybody can have one front door, but it is very special to have two front doors." So they called them "the knocker front door" and "the bell front door."

There was a side door too and a back door, and pretty soon there were toys beside every door. Finally Daddy fell over them once too often, and then he built a closet under the stairs. It was called "the toy stable" and Teddy and Babs had to put their toys in the stable when they were through playing with them.

The Nicest Part

Teddy and Babs thought the stairs were the nicest part of the house for they had never had stairs before. The stairs were long because the ceilings were very high and it took a great many steps to reach from the first floor to the second floor. Of course with so many steps there was a long banister rail and Teddy and Babs thought this was the most fun of all. They sat on the banister at the top and slid down to the bottom over and over again.

Teddy and Babs spent hours playing on the stairs. There were so many games to play. Sometimes they were animals in the zoo and they looked out between the bars and roared terrible roars. Sometimes they made believe that the stairs was a hill and they tobogganed down to the bottom.

One day the painter came to paint the woodwork in the hall. He painted all of the posts white, and the banister he painted a beautiful dark brown. When the painter went home at the end of the day, it looked so beautiful and clean that Mother was delighted.

"Now remember," she said to Teddy and Babs, "you must be very careful not to touch the wet paint. It takes two days for the paint to dry."

A Busy Morning

Teddy and Babs said that they would remember and trotted off to bed.

The next morning when they came down stairs, Babs said, "Don't touch the paint, Teddy. It's wet."

"I know it's wet," said Teddy. "You don't have to tell me."

After breakfast, Mother said, "Who wants to go to the village with me to get the mail at the postoffice?"

"I do! I do!" cried Babs.

"Are you coming too, Teddy?" asked Mother.

"No," replied Teddy, "I'm very busy. I'm building an airport for my airplanes."

Mother and Babs drove off and left Teddy alone. After a while he went upstairs to get a piece of string that was in his little desk drawer. He stuck the string in his pocket and trotted off.

"This is a wonderful airport that I am building," thought Teddy. "Mother and Babs will be surprised when they come home and see what I have made. And I'll keep it to show to Daddy too."

At the Bottom

When he reached the head of the stairs, Teddy threw his little leg over the banister and "Zoop!" down he went to the bottom. There he stopped. Instead of getting off as he always did, he sat very still. Something was the matter and the matter was that Teddy was stuck. He was stuck to the banister. He looked at his hands. His palms were covered with brown paint. He looked at the banister. All the way down the banister there was a light streak where Teddy had wiped off the paint.

Very carefully he pulled himself loose. There was a sticky noise as though the banister didn't want to let Teddy go. His blue linen trousers felt very wet and sticky, for all the paint that had been on the banister was now on the seat of his little trousers.

Teddy went upstairs to the bathroom. He washed his hands with soap. He rubbed them very hard, but they stayed dark brown. Then he took off his trousers. Out of his bureau drawer he took another pair of blue linen trousers just like the ones he had spoiled. He put them on and buttoned them to his white shirt. Then he picked up the painty trousers and hid them on the floor of the closet, way back in the corner where it was very dark.

At the Brook

As he went down the stairs he looked at the banister.

"It doesn't show very much," thought Teddy. "Maybe Mother won't see it."

Somehow, he didn't want to go on building his airport. Something made him want to get out of doors and away from the house. So, without telling Mary, the cook, where he was going, he ran down the hill and across the meadow to the brook. There he floated leaves and sticks and made believe that they were boats racing.

After a while, Mother and Babs came home. Mother went upstairs to take off her things. She looked at the banister and she saw the streak running from the top to the bottom and she

saw the finger marks, but she didn't say anything.

It was almost lunch time when Teddy came back to the house. "Hello, Teddy," said Mother, "did you have a nice morning?"

"Uh huh," murmured Teddy.

"Did you finish your airport?" asked Babs.

"No, I didn't," replied Teddy.

Lunch Time

When lunch was ready, Mother said, "Teddy, are your hands clean? Let me look at them."

Teddy turned his palms upward. They were still very brown.

"My goodness!" said Mother, "what dirty hands!"

"They get awful dirty playing around," said Teddy.

"They certainly do," replied Mother. "Go and wash them."

Teddy washed his hands. Again he rubbed them very, very hard and he used a great deal of soap, but it was no use. They were still brown.

As soon as lunch was over, he ran back to the brook. He spent the afternoon building a dam out of stones.

Late in the afternoon the painter returned. He painted the banister all over again with dark brown paint. Then he put a big sign at the top of the stairs and a big sign at the bottom of the stairs. The signs said, "Wet Paint."

A Confession

That night when Mother gave him his bath, Teddy wondered why Mother scrubbed the place where the seat of his trousers went so very hard. She had never scrubbed him so hard there before, and she used a great deal of soap. After he was all dry, he put on his pajamas. Mother heard him say his prayers. He jumped into bed and Mother tucked the covers all around him. Then she sat down on the edge of his bed.

"Teddy," she said, "isn't there something that you would like to tell Mother?"

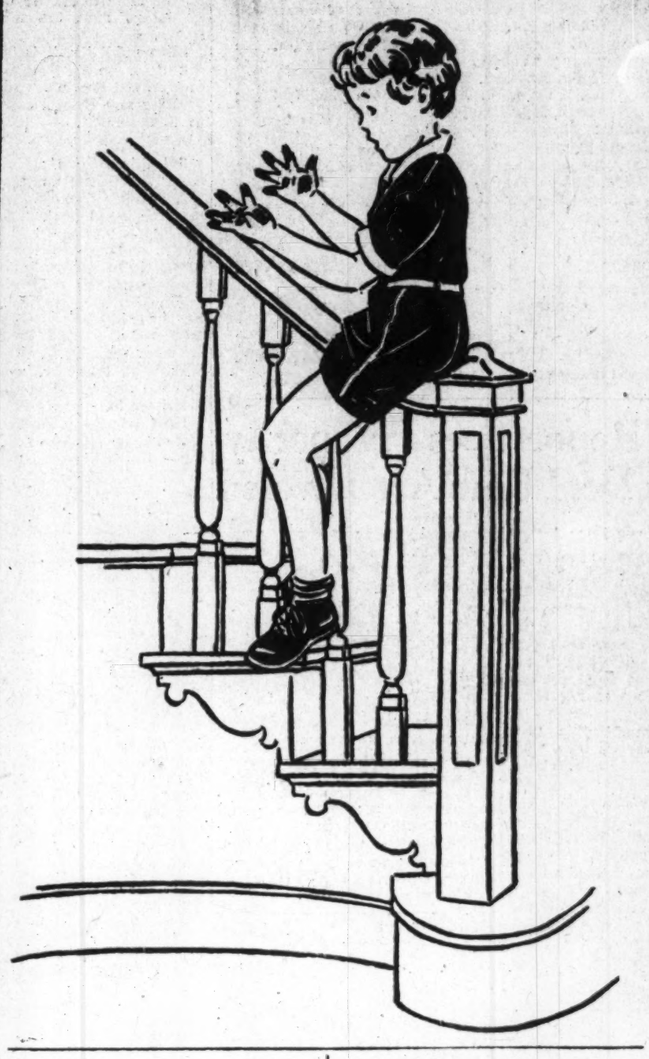
Teddy was very quiet. He was quiet a long time. Mother sat waiting. She hummed a little tune.

At last Teddy said, "I didn't do it on purpose, Mother. I just forgot about the paint and when I remembered I was down at the bottom."

"I see," said Mother. "Is there anything else?"

"Yes," said Teddy, "my trousers are on the closet floor, way back in the corner."

"I'll get them," said Mother. "I'm glad you told me, Teddy." And she kissed her little boy good-night.



White Content

My garden ties a fresh, white cap
Securely 'neath her chin,
And settles down to sleep and dream
Till Springtime tip-toes in.

HAZEL COWAN SCHROEDER

Snow Lady's Visit

I opened my door and there she stood,
In an ermine wrap with a crimson hood.
Her eyes were black as the blackest coal,
And she carried a broom, "Why bless my soul,"
Said I in surprise, "won't you come inside
And sweep my floor?" Her smile was wide,
Her nose a button, she said, "Oh, no,
I'd melt if I did, I'm made of snow."

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

Creatures of Pond and Common

Letters From a Sanctuary

By Muriel A. Hill

Chorley-in-the-Wolds,
England

Dear Boys and Girls,

A lot of exciting things have happened this month. First, Grandpa has helped us to make an aquarium. I'll tell you how we did it and then, perhaps, you can make one too.

We used a large glass accumulator tank, and scrubbed it until it was perfectly clean. Then we spread a thin layer of loam on the bottom, and covered it with clean, silver river sand. Next we poured water into the tank until it was three quarters full and left it to clear. We are making our aquarium just like a real pond, so that the creatures who come to live in it will feel quite happy.

Grandpa has given us some starwort and watercress. The starwort floats on top of the water, and gives shade for the creatures who do not like the sun. We tied the watercress to a small pebble and dropped it to the bottom of the tank where it will grow naturally. In the spring we shall be able to fetch many other plants from the ponds and streams, and they will help to keep the water clean.

Water Snails

After this we took jam jars and nets and went down to the pond for water snails. I found the first and was very proud of myself. I saw something that looked like a black pebble sticking to the side of a large stone. I poked it gently with a stick, and it floated away. Then I saw that it was a snail. I grabbed the net and fished it out of the water, and put it in the jar. Then Grandpa found three very large snails under a stone, and Jill saw a little one sticking to a log.

We took all the snails home and put them in our aquarium. They will eat the green scum that forms on the sides of the tank, and so help to keep it clean. Next month we shall go to the pond again, and search for some more small creatures for our aquarium.

Jill and I saw a very funny thing this afternoon. We were going to meet Grandpa, and as we passed the common we saw two hares having a boxing match. They were standing on their hind legs and slapping and punching each other in the funniest way. They danced in circles round each other and even played leap-frog. They looked so funny that Jill and I laughed, and when they heard us they twitched their long ears and scampered quickly away. I wish I could run as fast as a hare, then I should win all the races at school.

A Visit From Reynard

But the most exciting thing happened on the way home. We were walking rather quickly across the common, for it was getting dusk, when Tessa began to sniff the ground, and whine. Grandpa took hold of her collar saying, "Quiet, lassie, quiet." He glanced quickly around, and then beckoned us to him. "See," he whispered, "there is something moving down by the stream."

I looked carefully. "Why, Grandpa, it's a dog," I said. "No, it isn't. Ooh, Grandpa, it's a fox. How super."

"Softly," said Grandpa, "and keep quite still, or you'll scare him away. Yes, that's Reynard, the Fox. A beauty, isn't he? He's got his eye on something too. I wonder what it is? Watch him carefully."

Reynard rose and scratched slowly, then, quite suddenly, he began to chase his tail. Round and round he went, faster and faster, and as he turned and twisted he went closer and closer to the bank of the stream.

"Why is he chasing his tail?" whispered Jill.

"Ah," said Grandpa, "that's a trick foxes have. He's pretending that he isn't a fox, and is making himself look like a large, red, spinning top instead. He hopes that he may be able to catch a duck that way. I'm sorry, Reynard, old fellow; such cleverness deserves a good supper, but I can't let you have any of my wild ducks. Here, Tessa, set him, lass, set him."

Tessa twisted on her lead and barked wildly. Instantly the fox stopped chasing his tail and streaked off towards the wood. Grandpa soothed Tessa. "Quiet, lassie, quiet now. Well, my dears, you've seen your first fox. Isn't he a clever fellow? I expect we shall see more of him, for soon he will be making a nursery in his 'earth' up on the moor. Let's hurry now, or Granny will wonder where we are."

When we got home we found a letter from Grandpa's friend who lives by the River Severn. He hopes to send us two young otters for the Sanctuary quite soon. Won't it be exciting?

Your friend,

Peter

Dick Knew What to Do

(A True Story)

This story is about the tail of a cow, and the cow's name was Daisy.

Daisy lived with a companion called Dick in a paddock. She and Dick were the best of friends, although they were not members of the same family, for Dick was a horse, a plain, shaggy-coated workaday horse.

One day Daisy got into trouble. Someone had piled up a lot of rusty hoop-iron close to her fence, and while wandering round the pasture, and swishing her tail as cows will, she suddenly found that it had become caught in the rusty iron. Do what she would, she couldn't unswish it.

Poor Daisy, after struggling for a bit, began to get very frightened, and ran to and fro, to and fro.

All this time some men who had seen the trouble she was in were trying to help, but Daisy ran about so fast that they couldn't get near her.

And then Dick appeared on the scene. Quietly he ambled up from the outskirts of the field, just an ordinary, shaggy-coated horse, mouching along. But he was so wise. Placidly, step by step, he drew near to Daisy, and as he came he talked to her in soothing, whinnying tones, telling her not to be afraid.

Gradually he got her into a corner, and placing his heavy hoof firmly on the mass of hoop-iron, held it to the ground while she slipped her tail free.

"That," said an onlooker admiringly, "is horse sense!"

And now Dick is known in his home town as a very wise horse.

Harry and Fidget

In the suburbs of Cape Town, South Africa, are many tall pine trees. One day a lady was walking under the trees when she found a baby heron that had tumbled out of its nest, far too young to fly. It was just a little bundle of grey and white feathers, with a few wispy hairs on the top of its head, no tail at all, and not sufficient sense to open its beak for food.

The lady took it home and called it "Harry," and fed it with bits of raw meat and fish which she pushed into its beak. She then introduced Harry to his new companion. And who do you think that was? Why, a three-year-old fox, of a harmless type, which had come from the Kalahari Desert, and whose name was Fidget.

Harry and Fidget soon became friends, for Fidget was ready to play games with any creature, even a cat or a dog!

Harry is quickly growing into a big, graceful heron, and some day will sail away over the tree tops to the vleis (marshes) in the distance. Perhaps he will come back now and then to see how Fidget is getting on.

Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?

"I am going to the store, Mary Ann," said Mother. "But first I must walk to Mr. Jones's to get our car. Would you like to come along with me?"

Pussy Cat came out of his basket to see what all the noise was about. "No, Snowball, you cannot go with me," said Mary Ann. "Be a good kitty and I shall play with you later."

"Me-ow," said Snowball. He did not go back into his basket. He sat right down and looked up at Mary Ann.

"Me-ow," he said again, as if to say, "I want to go, too."

Mary Ann put on her green hat and her green coat. She took Mother's hand and they walked away together. They did not see Snowball slip out behind them before the front door closed shut.

"What a beautiful day," said Mother, looking up at the blue sky with its white clouds. "See the trees. They are dressed in gold and brown and red. Did you ever see more beautiful colors?"

"The sun makes them shine so," said Mary Ann as they walked along.

"Indeed it does, and the wind is blowing right in from the sea . . . it makes the leaves sound like music."

"Its a good day for something exciting to happen," cried Mary Ann with a little hop and a skip.

"Purr, Purr," agreed Snowball, the pussy cat, just behind her, but Mary Ann did not see him.

"I thought I heard something," was all she said. "Did you hear anything, Mother?"

"Just the wind," laughed Mother.

"Purr, Purr, Purr," sang Snowball, as if to say, "The joke is on you, Mary Ann. I came along, too."

"Mother, I am sorry," said Mary Ann, "but I am sure I heard a little cat."

"Well, I thought I heard something, too," agreed Mother.

So they both turned around. And there was their own pussy cat, Snowball.

"Purr—" he began, and then he hung his head a little, because he knew he was a naughty kitten. "Me-ow, I'm sorry, but—Me-ow."

"Pick him up, Mary Ann," said Mother. "There is nothing for us to do but take him along, now."

So Mary Ann picked Snowball up and carried him in her arms. Soon they were at Mr. Jones's and all three got into the car.

Snowball did not like the car at all. The horn made a loud noise and there was a great deal of going and stopping, and stopping and going, at the red lights, that shook him quite a bit. From Mary Ann's lap he could see nothing at all of the world.

"Me-ow. Me-ow," he cried softly, "I might better have stayed at home. Oh, how I wish I were home."

But he had to wait until Mary Ann and her Mother finished marketing and it seemed a very long time to the naughty kitten. At last when the car did reach home, he jumped out as fast as he could and was so very happy to see his basket that Mary Ann and her Mother had a good laugh at him.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

Two Openings in Boston Tonight, Huston Play Postponed to Tuesday

Miss Skinner at Wilbur; Boothe Play at Plymouth

"A Passenger to Bali," which had been scheduled to arrive this evening at the Shubert, has been postponed until Tuesday evening. But Cornelia Otis Skinner will be at the Wilbur to begin a week's engagement with her monodramas, and the curtain will go up on "Margin for Error" at the Plymouth. The three arrivals make the week the liveliest that the theater in Boston has experienced since Christmas.

With the Hemingway play, "The Fifth Column," holding over for the second half of a fortnight at the Colonial, the total number of active theaters in town will rise to four. The one departing production is "Night Music," which left the Shubert Saturday night and is scheduled to open at the Broadhurst in New York Thursday evening.

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Huston and Company

Walter Huston heads the cast of "A Passenger to Bali," a new play by Ellis St. Joseph, that opened in New Haven and comes to Boston by way of Pittsburgh. Mr. Huston has the role of a mysterious and unwelcome passenger on a tramp steamer in Oriental seas.

In the company with him are Colin Keith-Johnston as the ship's captain; William Harrigan as first mate; Cecil Humphreys as a British consul; Victor Beecroft as second mate; Edgar Stehli as a Netherlands consul, Harry Lowe as a Chinese Cook; Kaie Deei as Number 1 Boy, and nine Filipino actors as the crew. In other words it will be an all-male cast.

John Huston, son of Walter Huston, directed the production. Settings, which include the deck and superstructure of a vessel, are by Lawrence L. Goldwasser. A complicated lighting arrangement, which simulates a typhoon, is credited to Feder, who previously has been known for his work with Orson Welles and the Mercury Theater.

According to a report from Pittsburgh via the New York Times, the play will go to Philadelphia for two weeks at the conclusion of its Boston engagement. John Huston has been recalled to Hollywood on a writing engagement, it is added, and Herman Shumlin has taken over the direction.

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"Margin for Error"

Clare Boothe's play, "Margin for Error," is scheduled for a fortnight at the Plymouth. The play is the third by Miss Boothe to be seen in Boston. Her previous works acted here are "The Women" and "Kiss the Boys Goodbye."

The play opened in New York early in November and is still being acted there by another company. The cast for Boston includes Doris Dudley as featured player, Kurt Katsch, Sheldon Leonard, Morgan Farley, Alexander Clark, Don Terry, and C. E. Smith. The production was directed by Otto L. Preminger.

The play is described as a satirical comedy drama in which a German consul, guarded by a Jewish policeman, is murdered in the consulate library during the first act. The second act is concerned with efforts to discover the perpetrator of the homicide.

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Miss Skinner's Schedule

Three of Cornelia Otis Skinner's full length solo dramas are listed for performances this week at the Wilbur. On the program for tonight and every evening except Tuesday will be "Edna, His Wife," a dramatization of Margaret Ayer Barnes' novel. The play is divided into 11 scenes, and Miss Skinner enacts the title character over a period of 40 years and does seven other women. The settings are by Donald Oenslager, and Miss Skinner's costumes are by Helene Pons. A musical score is by Elliot Jacob. A matinee performance will be given Wednesday.

On Tuesday evening the main part of the program will be occupied by "The Loves of Charles II," with Miss Skinner playing six characters. The evening will open with three modern character sketches: "The Eve of Departure," "Hotel Porch," and "Being Presented."

For the Saturday matinee, the chief item will be "The Empress Eugenie," preceded by three shorter sketches: "Nurse's Day Out," "Times Square," and "The Vanishing Red Man."

The performance this evening and Tuesday will be sponsored by the Boston League of Women Voters. Curtain times are announced for 8.30 in the evening and 2.30 for the matinees.

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'Higher' March 7

The booking at the Shubert for Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical comedy, "High and Higher," which had been announced originally for March 7 and then changed to March 8, has now been set back to March 7. The piece will stay here through Saturday, March 23, an engagement of two and a half weeks. From Boston it will go to Washington for another week of preparation before entering New York.

Ben Pinchot

Cornelia Otis Skinner in Three Moods

Upper left, in "Edna His Wife"; upper right, in "The Empress Eugenie"; and, lower left, in "The Loves of Charles II." The three monodramas will be given during Miss Skinner's week's engagement at the Wilbur beginning tonight

Rhode Island Treasures

By Dorothy Adlow

The vast and varied collection of art treasures at the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, will remain through February. Much of the available space of the Museum has been installed with objects which have been lent by private collectors of the State. The material was selected by members of the Museum staff and there is evidence to show what an abundance of objets d'art is to be found in one small State.

The exhibition is a revelation of taste and predilection. It discloses the aptitudes of native craftsmen as expressed in such superlative productions as the furniture of Goddard. In silver, cabinet work, personal portraits, Americans have made their contribution. In the cosmopolitan atmosphere of this miscellaneous exhibition, American handiwork holds its own.

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Moving about, however, we soon learn that collectors have traveled far and wide in search of works of art. In human fashion they have had their special preferences, their hobbies. The display contains a number of exhibits which are more interesting for sentiment or association than for intrinsic and esthetic value. But on the whole the choice has been motivated by artistic considerations.

We see Americans in search of fine tapestries, rare specimens of china, silver of choicest workmanship. They have their hobbies, delicate Battersea enamels, ornate millefleurs paperweights, exquisite silver lustres, African jewelry. They may go in search of precious Oriental textiles, rare items of Christian art, canvases of Cézanne. At a time when Americans were shaping a new government, making their great political contribution, they were inclined towards the workmanship of Chinese potters; sought influences which were remote indeed from their own tradition.

These items in Providence are evidence of a lack of co-ordination in our development; our taste in applied art has in the past far exceeded our capacity to produce. We have been content to rely on foreign sources, harboring simultaneously a humility about our own product. Only in recent years have we been cultivating a more comprehensive interest in American art of the past, and fostering native fine and applied art.

While the arts of utility occupy the better part of this display, there are included modestly many canvases and drawings to show tendencies of taste among individuals. There are ancestral portraits, to be sure, but there are also pictures which claim interest entirely for artistic beauty, such as a Goya portrait and a Guardi landscape. There are enough canvases of the modern French school to show that it has captured the enthusiasm of Rhode Islanders. Among sculptures are a charming bronze horse of ancient Greece, a recling Buddha from Siam, and a Chou bronze made in China about 4,000 years ago.

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A Ming cat smiles from one case. There are sumptuous Japanese costumes once worn by Japanese No-dancers, clocks, Staffordshire figures Tibetan banners, brass deer, Korean potteries, portraits in miniature, English needlepoint screens. The substance of this exhibition is as varied as it is informing. It shows the great flexibility in the decorative and monumental arts. It reveals how men undertake new ways of expressing themselves in diverse materials; how the peculiar quality of their temperament leaves some imprint upon the designs which they execute. We may observe how general it is for men to wish for ornamental objects in everyday life; how they may yearn for luxuriance today, for simplicity tomorrow. We discern the obvious or subtle influences of nature, love of order, the desire for harmony. This great assortment of works of art is unified by this underlying motivation.

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Ross Art Gallery

At the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, there will be on exhibition through Feb. 24, paintings by four artists: Harold Cheney, B. H. Dickson, 3rd, Margaret G. Potter, and Audrey Soule.

Harold Cheney has an eye for picturesque themes. In a modest way he depicts fishermen subjects, views such as "Provincetown Harbor" and "Custom House." He imparts to his pictures an authentic atmosphere. Soft and harmonious are the colors in his landscapes. Somehow we could not reconcile the acid hues of flower pictures bearing his signature with the tonal schemes of his landscapes; nor did a studio figure, "Yellow Rose," seem related to his better moments of painting.

B. H. Dickson, 3rd, has painted a number of scenes in a mobile and dramatic way. Flowers drawn by Margaret G. Potter and Audrey Soule enlarge the thematic substance of the exhibition.

Films in Prospect

Films in prospect for first run movie houses in Boston this week include the following:

Keith Memorial — "The Swiss Family Robinson" (Thomas Mitchell) and "Reno" (Richard Dix), beginning Wednesday night.

State and Orpheum — "Northwest Passage" (Spencer Tracy, Robert Young, Walter Brennan), and "The Lone Wolf Strikes" (Warren William, Joan Perry), beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan — "Judge Hardy and Son" (Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone), and "British Intelligence" (Boris Karloff, Margaret Lindsay), beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway — "Brother Rat and a Baby" (Eddie Albert, Priscilla Lane), and parole fixer (William Henry), beginning Thursday.

Keith-Boston — "The Big Guy" (Victor McLaglen), and on the stage Phil Spitalny and his orchestra, beginning Thursday.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Portraits and landscapes by Carolyn W. Clarke Goodsell. Feb. 20-March 2.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Mass. Art Project exhibition of paintings of musical subjects. Through March 2.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 351 Newbury Street—Thirteenth annual exhibition. Through March 10.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Paul Alexis Arapoff. Through February.

Copley Society—Water colors by Anna Nason. Through March 1.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by William Jewell. Through Feb. 24.

Dunster House, Cambridge—Water colors and lithographs by Moderns. Through Feb. 29.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — The Maxmillian's, Early American Prints of Western Life.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Eloise Egan. Sculpture by Charles Cutler.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings and drawings by Ture Bengtz. Through Feb. 24.

The Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of architectural work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Through March 3.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street — Water colors by Susanna Suba. Through March 8.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Group of Boston Artists.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by Robert Brackman. Paintings and drawings by Francis S. Merritt. Through Feb. 24.

Geo. R. Shaw Gallery — Modern French paintings. Through March 2.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibitions of paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Feb. 29.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Pre-Columbian Art. Also recent acquisitions in the Department of Prints. Through March 2. Paintings by Burchfield from the collection of Edward Root, to March 6.

Germanic Museum — Eighteenth Century book illustrations. Through March 13.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2, admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. "Arts of the Middle Ages," Special Exhibition Galleries, Feb. 17 to March 24; Exhibition of newly acquired European paintings, New Accessions Gallery; "Snow Scene," Chinese scroll painting by Shih Chung, early sixteenth century, New Accessions Gallery; Loan exhibition of seventeenth century Dutch Drawings; Etchings by the Van der Veldes, Samuel Palmer, and Auguste Lepere; Engravings by Marc Antonio Raimondi; French Pastels and English Water Colors, Water Color Gallery.

Berkshire School of Dance

The first summer session of The Berkshire School of Dancing, at Lenox, Mass., will be held July 8 to Aug. 18, near the Berkshire Music Center where the Symphonic Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is held. Josephine Petts, of Bryn Mawr College, who has danced in Salzburg, Munich, and Marienbad and has taught dancing at the Mozarteum in Salzburg as well as Bryn Mawr, will be director of the school. The director of music will be Hans Schumann, who will also deliver a series of lectures on the music to be given at the Berkshire Festival.

News of the Theater

New York

There has been considerable cast changing among Broadway attractions of late and the following summary is an effort to bring the situation up to date:

Elaine Barrie Barrymore has replaced Doris Dudley in "My Dear Children," at the Belasco. Miss Dudley is touring with "Margin for Error." Also in the Barrymore play, Ernest Roberts has taken over the role of Arnold Korff, who has joined the cast of "Another Sun."

Mildred Law is replacing Leila Ernst in George Abbott's "Too Many Girls," at the Imperial. Miss Ernst is going to Hollywood. Van Johnson has succeeded to Eddie Bracken's comedy part in the Rodgers-Hart-Marion musical. Same reason.

Barbara Frietchie has replaced Celeste Holme in "The Time of Your Life," at the Guild Theater. Miss Holme is rehearsing for "Another Sun." Ross Bagdasarian, who formerly played the newsboy in the Saroyan play, has taken Will Lee's place as Willis. Mr. Lee is in "Night Music," the Odets play en route to Broadway.

Hugh Marlowe begins today as the newspaperman in "Margin for Error," in place of Leif Erickson, who now has a role in the forthcoming Rodgers-Hart-Hurlbut musical, "Higher and Higher."

♪ ♪ ♪

James Bell, who has been absent from the New York theater since 1937, has been engaged by George Abbott for the leading role in "Goodbye in the Night," the new Jerome Mayer mystery melodrama due in New York during the week of March 11, after a week's tryout in Baltimore. "Too Many Heroes" was the last Broadway play in which Mr. Bell appeared. He was once a Jeeter Lester in "Tobacco Road." Mr. Abbott closed "The Unconquered," on Saturday night. It opened on Wednesday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charles Kenyon Freeman—formerly known as Charles K. Freeman—has been engaged by George Kondolf to direct "Morning Star," the Sylvia Regan play which will mark Molly Picon's first essay in English rather than Yiddish drama. Rehearsals are scheduled to begin this week, with mid-March the expected time of opening.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dwight Deere Wiman has purchased a new comedy of modern New York life by John van Druten, entitled, "Old Acquaintance," which may or may not be done this season; Francis Compton and Franklin Fox have replaced John Clarke and Ralph Sumpter respectively in "Leave Her to Heaven," also by Mr. Van Druten, and featuring Ruth Chatterton. The latter play comes to the Longacre Theater on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27.

♪ ♪ ♪

Theater people will do their part for National Sharecroppers Week. Announcement comes that a theater committee, headed by Paul Muni, will sponsor a benefit for the Sharecroppers on Sunday evening, March 10. Benny Baker, Francesca Bruning, Eddie Dowling, Lief Erickson, Maria Gambarelli, John Garfield, Luella Gear, Ruth Gordon, W. C. Handy, Sam Jaffe, Olsen and Johnson, Molly Picon, Harold J. Rome, Dorothy Sands and Ezra Stone have already agreed to appear. The amount raised will be distributed through the agency of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

♪ ♪ ♪

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne are expected here from their Genesee Depot, Wis., home in about a fortnight to begin rehearsals on Robert E. Sherwood's "Revelation." The Playwrights' Company, of which Mr. Sherwood is a member, the Theater Guild, and John C. Wilson will presumably have an interest in the production. The Lunts had planned a holiday after the closing of their tour in "The Taming of the Shrew" which returned here for a week of Finnish relief performances on Feb. 5. A four-week try-out tour is mentioned for "Revelation" which, by the way, bears no relation to "Acropolis," performed in London and sometime mentioned for the Lunts.

♪ ♪ ♪

Reginald Denham, co-author of "Ladies in Retirement," has arrived to direct the murder-mystery play in which Gilbert Miller is starring Flora Robson. . . . Mary Rolfe has joined Milton Berle, Teddy Hart, and Eddie Nugent in the names listed on the Marquee at the Adelphi, where "Too Many Lawyers" continues. . . . "The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead, grossed $20,432.82 in Washington, the largest figure for a single week since the play opened on Broadway a year ago. . . . A fifth Johnson, Chic Johnson's seven-year-old daughter, Chickie, has joined the cast of "Hellzapoppin," distributing dolls to children in the audience during Saturday and holiday matinees.

Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, and Hedy La Marr will have the leading roles in M-G-M's "Boom Town." Jack Conway will direct from an original story by James Edward Grant and John Lee Mahin. Besides his co-starring appearance with Miss La Marr in "I Take This Woman," now at the Music Hall, Mr. Tracy will be seen shortly in "Northwest Passage." "Boom Town" will be Mr. Gable's second picture since "Gone With the Wind." The first was "Strange Cargo," soon to be released. Miss Colbert's most recent assignment was in "Drums Along the Mohawk."

Glee Club To Offer Novelties

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, will give their annual concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Thursday evening, March 7, assisted by a brass choir from the Boston Symphony Orchestra and by E. Power Biggs, organist. This year the first half of the program, in Sanders Theater and in Town Hall, New York, is to be devoted to the processional and ceremonial music for voices, organ, and brass written for the Church of St. Mark in Venice by Giovanni Gabrieli. The second half of the program begins with the Masonic Music of Mozart, and ends with two secular choruses by Handel, the Hornpipe from "Semele," "O Love, that everlasting boy," and the final couplet from "L'Allegro," "These delights if thou canst give." A group of choruses written for the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, including a Carnival Song by Lorenzo de' Medici set for men's voices and brass by Walter Piston, will also be sung.

♪ ♪ ♪

Symphony Programs

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, will present music of Boris Koutzen, Paul Hindemith, and Beethoven at the next pair of concerts Feb. 23 and 24. Boris Koutzen is a composer of Russian birth who is a citizen of this country. The piece is a Concerto for flute, clarinet, bassoon, horn, and cello with string orchestra, in the form of a Recitative, Passacaglia, and Finale. Hindemith's Symphony "Mathis der Maler," has been heard at these concerts, but not under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky. The closing number will be the "Pastoral" Symphony of Beethoven.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sanromá-Burgin-Bedetti Trio

The Sanromá-Burgin-Bedetti Trio will be heard in its first Boston concert Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, as the final event of Aaron Richmond's Chamber Music Series arranged with the co-operation of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The program will open with the Schubert Trio in B flat major, Op. 99, and close with the Beethoven Trio in B flat major, Op. 97 (the "Archduke" Trio). In commemoration of the Tchaikovsky anniversary, the Trio will perform as the second number on this program the Theme, Variations and Coda from Trio in A minor, Op. 50 by Tchaikovsky.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bowdoin College Glee Club

Bowdoin College Glee Club, under the direction of Frederic Tillotson, now in charge of the music department at Bowdoin, will give a concert in Jordan Hall, Friday evening, March 22.

Screen News

Preston Foster has finally been given the romantic lead opposite Madeleine Carroll in Cecil B. DeMille's Technicolor production, "North West Mounted Police." Mr. Foster takes over the role recently vacated by Joel McCrea. Gary Cooper, Paulette Goddard, and Robert Preston are the remaining stars in the DeMille picture. Akim Tamiroff, Lynne Overman, and George Bancroft are in the supporting cast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jon Hall has been borrowed by Edward Small from Samuel Goldwyn for the leading role in "South of Pago Pago" . . . John Payne and Charlotte Greenwood, both of whom appear in "Star Dust," have been given contracts by Darryl F. Zanuck . . . Jack Oakie will appear with Shirley Temple in her new picture, "Young People" . . . On the Universal lot, it is announced that Nan Grey has just been awarded a new seven-year contract. . . .

Concert Calendar

Monday

Founders' Day Concert of Chamber Music by the Kappa Gamma Psi Fraternity of the New England Conservatory of Music. Brown Hall. 8:15.

Lecture-recital on the Development of Instrumental Music, by Emma Endres, New York pianist. Gertrude Marshall Wit, violinist, will assist. This is the second in a series of five lectures on music appreciation.

Ben Pinchot

Mikhail Sheyne

Russian pianist to give recital in Jordan Hall this evening.

Tuesday

Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Mariam Burroughs, violin soloist. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Faculty concert of the Longy School of Music at Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15.

Recital by Humberto Andrade, pianist in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Wednesday

Concert in Brown Hall by the MacDowell Club. Palmyra da Camara and Joseph Balsamo, pianists; Abbie Conley Rice, contralto; Georgia Thomas, soprano; Sheldon Rotenbert, violinist. 3.

Friday

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Saturday.

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Sunday

Annual Pension Fund concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting. Dorothy Maynor soprano, will be the soloist. Symphony Hall at 3:30.

Concert by Jan Kiepura, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, for the benefit of the Polish relief. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

LAST WEEK! PRIOR NATION-WIDE TOUR
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
KEY LARGO
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Cir. 6-8200
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. Washington's B'day & Sat.

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor" — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9158
Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:45

"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON." — Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL, Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7880. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons."—Sloper, Chr. Sc. Monitor.
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
TWO ON AN ISLAND
by ELMER RICE
with Luther ADLER, Betty FIELD, John CRAVEN
HUDSON Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-8200
Evs. 8:35-$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wash. B'day & Sat. 2:30

BOSTON

STATE—LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—MAJOR FEATURES—2
'RAFFLES'
DAVID NIVEN * OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
Plus "Slightly Honorable"
Pat O'BRIEN • Ruth TERRY

WILBUR—THIS WEEK ONLY BEG. TONIGHT
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER in
"EDNA HIS WIFE"
Every Eve. Except Tues.—Matinee Wed.
"LOVES OF CHARLES II" Tues. Eve. Only
"THE EMPRESS EUGENIE"—Sat. Mat. Only
Evgs. 55c to $2.75—Mats. 55c to $2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Sonja Henie — Ray Milland
"EVERYTHING HAPPENS AT NIGHT"
Geraldine Fitzgerald
"A CHILD IS BORN"
Wednesday: "Citadel," "Ski Chase"
Entire week of March 3
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
Reserve seats now on sale

NEW YORK CITY

Walter CONNOLLY • Allan JONES • Mary MARTIN
in THE GREAT VICTOR HERBERT
Shown at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 P.M.
TUES. thru THUR. PLAZA 58th St. at PARK & MADISON

Three Amateur Hockey Games Billed for Coming Week End on Boston Garden Ice

Olympics Return to Action Against St. Hyacinthe Six

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	24	12	3	163	123	51
Boston*	18	9	4	106	97	46
Lachine	19	14	6	130	113	44
St. Hyacinthe	18	18	1	158	164	37
Verdun	16	17	4	149	114	36
Valleyfield	14	18	6	118	119	34
Shawinigan	15	24	1	120	159	31
Quebec	12	24	3	123	178	27

*Given four points for win in Canada.

Result Feb. 16

Quebec 1, Sherbrooke 1.

Results Feb. 18

Quebec 6, St. Hyacinthe 3.
Verdun 6, Sherbrooke 2.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Verdun at St. Hyacinthe; Lachine at Sherbrooke; Quebec at Valleyfield.
Wednesday: Verdun at Lachine.
Thursday: St. Hyacinthe at Boston; Valleyfield at Shawinigan.
Friday: St. Hyacinthe at Boston; Valleyfield at Quebec.
Sunday: St. Hyacinthe at Sherbrooke.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a week's lay-off, during which, incidentally, they have had practically no practice, the Boston Olympics today entered their next-to-the-last week of regular Provincial Hockey League play with an exhibition game thrown in for good measure. Two week ends away, the league play-offs are due to begin.

Visitors to the Garden next Thursday and Friday evenings will be the St. Hyacinthe Gaels—or Gaulois to give them their French name. The Olympics' third game of the week will take place Sunday evening, with Atlantic City Sea Gulls, currently in third place in the Eastern Amateur League.

Need Two Wins

Boston's four remaining regular league games will tell the story of whether or not the local entry will end the season in second place. Two wins, either from St. Hyacinthe this week, or from Verdun Bulldogs, who close out regular play the following week end, will do the trick. The Olympics would then have 50 points, while Lachine, now in third place, would have 48 even if it won its two remaining games.

St. Hyacinthe will arrive in Boston minus one-third of its great scoring line of Gordie Poirier and Al and Tony Lemay. Poirier last week signed a professional contract with Montreal Canadiens Up until the time he left the amateurs, he was tied with Al Lemay for first place in the league scoring race.

Full Strength

The locals are expected to be back at full strength at game time Thursday, for Frankie Spain, veteran center who injured his shoulder against Quebec Beavers, is reported ready to play. The lines will again shape up. Thompson, Foster, Guibord; Lewis, Spain, Desrosiers; and Allen, Carvelli, Jeremiah. The defense will be Stubbs and Splaine, and Anderson and Feeley, with Moon in goal Frazier may take over in the nets for the Friday evening tilt.

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The game with Atlantic City will be in the nature of a reunion for Ty Anderson, Bill Splaine, and Ted Frazier, all of whom were former members of the Sea Gulls. Anderson captained the Eastern League sextet last season, and incidentally is still wanted down there.

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On Thursday afternoon, the greater Boston Interscholastic All-Stars will face the Catholic High School six, champions of Montreal schoolboy hockey for the second straight season, in the first game of a scheduled twin-bill. The All-stars' Team B is due to face the Boston College freshmen in the other half of the program. The Montreal sextet won here last year 3-2.

Years to Develop a Budge

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—H. W. "Bunny" Austin, nine times a member of English Davis Cup teams and the world's fourth ranking player two years ago, predicts that it will be "many years" before amateur tennis produces players to compare with Don Budge, Ellsworth Vines and Fred Perry.

Austin, touring America in the interests of an International Moral Rearmament program, said the war in Europe had halted the development of young players.

"It takes years to achieve the sort of tennis strokes which made Budge, Vines and Perry invincible," he declared. "Young players, forced to abandon their game for even a year or two because of war, may never be able to regain their efficiency."

Veteran of 26 years of tennis, 13 of them in big time competition, Austin said the most noticeable change in the game since he began playing is speed.

"Tennis is getting faster and faster every year," observed the English ace. "The idea now is to hit the ball as soon after the bounce as possible; to return it so hard and fast your opponent cannot get set to handle it. Budge hit the ball quicker after the bounce than any player I ever met and this was largely responsible for his success."

Austin met Budge twice in Davis Cup competition, beating him in 1935 and losing to him in 1937 when America took the cup away from Great Britain.

Speaking of Bobby Riggs, America's No. 1 player, Austin said, "It is hard to analyze Riggs. He does not appear to be as good as he is. He has a good attack and a good defense when he wants to use them."

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

Dartmouth 40, Navy 35.
Yale 62, Columbia 13.
Brooklyn C. 41, Mass. Tech. 34.
Fordham 40, N. Y. U. 35.
Bowdoin 44, Wesleyan 31.
Temple 49, Manhattan 36.
Princeton 57, Penn. 18.
Swarthmore 43, Lafayette 32.
Cornell 39, Penn State 36.

Clear the track!

A toboggan chute lying diamond-strewn in the sunlight—or like a pale green ribbon in the moonlight. A shove, and you're off! Fast—fast—faster! Fun!! You can find tobogganing and other exhilarating winter sports yours to enjoy at the many northern vacation resorts advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Enjoy a Vacation in the North this Winter

Dodgers Try New Form of Drill

Wide World

CLEARWATER, Fla.—Wands are brought into use by the Dodgers during a limbering-up session by the Brooklyn team at their camp at Clearwater, near Belleair, Fla., recently. Van Mungo, ace pitcher of the Dodgers, is at left.

Events

Monday, Feb. 19

Amateur boxing at Arena in evening.
Sonja Henie at Garden in evening.

Tuesday, Feb. 20

Public skating at Arena in morning.
Harvard varsity, team A, vs. Union Boat Club at Boston.
Boston University vs. M. I. T. at Boston. (Freshman and varsity basketball.)
Northeastern vs. Bowdoin, and M. I. T. vs. New Hampshir at Aeena in evening (Hockey.)
Boston Bruins vs. Toronto Maple Leafs at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)

Wednesday, Feb. 21

Harvard varsity, team B, vs University Club at Cambridge.
M. I. T. vs. Springfield at Cambridge. (Gymnastics.)

Thursday, Feb. 22

Public skating at Arena in morning and evening.
Harvard vs. Columbia at Cambridge. (Basketball.)
Harvard freshmen vs. Dean Academy at Cambridge (Basketball).
Northeastern vs. Worcester Tech at Boston. (Basketball.)
Boston Olympics vs. St. Hyacinthe at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)
Boston Swimming Association championships at Boston Y. M. C. A. pool: N. E. A. A. U. senior 100-yard freestyle for women; N. E. A. A. A. U. 150-yard backstroke for men; Mass. State 100-yard backstroke for women; Mass. State 220-yard breaststroke for men.

Friday, Feb. 23

Public skating at Arena in morning and afternoon.
M. I. T. vs. Williams at University Club. (Swimming.)
M. I. T. freshmen vs. Moses Brown at University Club. (Swimming.)
M. I. T. vs. Boston College at Cambridge. (Fencing.)
Boston College vs. Colby at Arena in evening. (Hockey.)
Boston Olympics vs. St. Hyacinthe at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)

Saturday, Feb. 24

Harvard vs. Bowdoin at Cambridge (Fencing.)
Harvard vs. M. I. T. at Cambridge. (Freshman fencing.)
Harvard freshmen vs. Exeter at Cambridge. (Swimming.)
Quadrangular Track Meet between Harvard, Dartmouth, Cornell and Yale at Garden in evening.
Harvard vs. Penn at Cambridge. (Wrestling.)
M. I. T. vs. Dartmouth at Cambridge. (Fencing.)
M. I. T. vs. Vermont at Cambridge. (Rifle shooting.)
Boston University vs. Bates at University Club. (Swimming.)
Northeastern vs. Colby, and Boston University vs. Boston College at Arena in evening. (Hockey.)
Tufts vs. Brown at Medford. (Varsity and freshman basketball.)
Boston University vs. Assumption at Boston. (Basketball.)
Commonwealth Polo League matches at Commonwealth Armory in evening:
Harvard vs. Yale, Artillery vs. Edgewood Farms; Harvard Freshmen vs. Yale Freshmen.

Sunday, Feb. 25

Public skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.
Boston Olympics vs. Atlantic City Sea Gulls at Garden in evening.

Claims New World Record

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—A. J. Stubbs claimed a new world record for the mile walk Feb. 17; he won the New South Wales championship in 6m. 15 2-5s. His own previous world mark was 6m. 18 1-5s.

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The International Athletic Federation does not list a world record for a mile but the best American time of 6m. 29 3-5s. was made by F. P. Murray in 1883. The American indoor record of 6m. 27 1-5s. is held by Michael Pecora.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston College	7	0	54	16	12
Colby	6	2	45	22	12
Northeastern	6	3	38	39	12
Boston University	3	1	25	16	6
M. I. T.	3	6	33	45	6
Bowdoin	1	4	17	33	2
New Hampshire	1	7	19	43	2
Middlebury	0	4	6	23	0

Games This Week

Tuesday: Northeastern vs. Bowdoin, and M. I. T. vs. New Hampshire at Arena.
Friday: Boston College vs. Colby at Arena.
Saturday: Boston University vs. Boston College, and Northeastern vs. Colby at Arena.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

Brooklyn 1, Brooklyn Hispanos 0.
St. Mary's Celtics 5, N. Y. Americans 2.
Baltimore S. C. 1, Kearny Irish-Americans 0.
Philadelphia Passons 2, Paterson 1.

College Gymnastics

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

Army 48, Penn State 6.
Army 50, Dartmouth 3.
Temple 33, Princeton 21.
Penn State 40, Dartmouth 14.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

Army 18, Columbia 9.
Hamilton 11½, Dartmouth 12½.
Princeton 17, Penn 10.
Yale 16, Philadelphia Sword Club 11.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

New York Rovers 6, Washington Eagles 4.
River Vale 4, Washington 4.
Baltimore 5, Atlantic City 0.
Baltimore 4, Atlantic City 0.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

Penn. M. C. 21, Cornell 11.
Princeton 12, Army 12.
Yale 22, New York A. C. 7.

Eastern Basketball Race Becomes Two-Club Affair

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	W.	L.	Points For	Agst.	P. C.
Dartmouth	6	1	342	261	.857
Princeton	5	1	220	211	.833
Cornell	5	3	313	268	.625
Yale	3	5	292	280	.429
Columbia	2	4	227	226	.333
Harvard	1	5	208	258	.167
Pennsylvania	1	5	201	298	.167

Results Last Week

Columbia 48, Pennsylvania 34.
Princeton 44, Harvard 24.
Dartmouth 39, Cornell 36.
Princeton 43, Columbia 41.
Cornell 57, Yale 41.
Yale 56, Pennsylvania 34.

The thirty-seventh championship race of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League looks today like a two-team affair. After the most active week of competition the league has contested this season, Dartmouth, the defending champion, and Princeton, which won its last title in 1932, emerged as the quintets that probably will fight it out in the stretch, with Cornell, the coaches' choice, having an outside chance.

Dartmouth's greatest step in its path to its third consecutive crown was a three-point victory over Cornell on Friday night, dashing considerably the hopes of the Red. That was the sixth victory in seven games for the Indians. Princeton, however, kept right up with the leader. After beating Harvard by 20 points on Wednesday, the Tiger just managed to get by Columbia, 43 to 41, on Saturday, a last-minute goal by Bob Peters giving his team its fifth victory in six games. Cornell routed Yale before bowing to Dartmouth and then returned after its defeat to trounce Harvard, giving it a record of five victories and three setbacks.

The remainder of the schedule favors Princeton slightly. Four of Dartmouth's remaining five games will be played on the road. Three of Princeton's six will be played at home, including the second meeting with Dartmouth on March 2. The Tigers have lost only once this season in their own arena and that was a non-league game. Cornell's four games will be evenly distributed between home and foreign courts. The Red may either return to a contending position or be eliminated entirely this week. It will meet Princeton Saturday afternoon at Tigertown in the most important of the six games the league will play this week.

Like the team race, the battle for individual scoring honors also became virtually a two-man affair between Cornell's Jim Bennett and Dartmouth's Gus Broberg, who fought it out almost all of last season also. It is neck-and-neck now, Bennett leading with 107 points in eight games to Broberg's 95 in seven, so that there is only a fraction of a point difference in their average. The scoring leaders:

Player, College	Goals Foul	Floor	Pts.
Bennett, Cornell	41	25	107
Broberg, Dartmouth	33	29	95
Ramsey, Cornell	34	9	77
Myers, Columbia	32	8	72
Sullivan, Dartmouth	25	19	69
Pearson, Dartmouth	26	10	62
Lutz, Harvard	26	9	61
Meyerhoiz, Princeton	26	9	61
Erickson, Yale	25	11	61
Parmer, Dartmouth	21	19	61
Cobb, Yale	21	10	56
Ingley, Yale	22	10	54
Carmichael, Princeton	15	15	45
Stevens, Yale	16	13	45
Dunbar, Cornell	18	9	45
Jolly, Cornell	11	20	42
Buckley, Harvard	17	6	40

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

John Borican defeated Glenn Cunningham by five yards in 1,000 yard race at Seton Hall indoor meet; Tommy Deckard beat Don Lash in two-mile.

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig signed one-year contract with Yankees, calling for substantial increase over $23,000 he received in 1934.

Chess, Checker Players to Vie In Springfield

Chess and checker players throughout western Massachusetts and the Connecticut Valley will hold their 20th annual championship meet at the Springfield Y. M. C. A. in Springfield, Mass., next Thursday.

Two events on the program for the day which are of major interest are the two championship contests for the titles—chess champion of Connecticut Valley and checker champion of the Connecticut Valley.

Paul Kasemeotes of Springfield who was runner-up for the checker championship of New England last year at Boston, won the title last year and will defend.

Wladimir Grigorieff of Pittsfield is the present chess champion of western Massachusetts and the Connecticut Valley and it is expected that he will be present to defend his title.

In addition to championship titles and trophies, valuable prizes will be offered in Class A, B, and C tourneys for both chess and checkers. Players who wish to make reservations for any of the different events before the meet may send their name to Lindsey H. Chilson, Secretary of the Meet, in care of the Springfield Y. M. C. A.

Van Alens Win

NEW YORK (AP)—James A. Van Alen, former national singles court tennis champion, and his brother, William L. Van Alen, won the National amateur doubles title Feb. 17 by defeating the youthful Long Island pair of Alastair Bradley Martin and Robert L. Gerry, Jr., 2—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, at the Racquet and Tennis Club.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming

	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Yale	3	0	179	46	1.000
Princeton	3	0	147	78	1.000
Harvard	2	0	96½	53½	1.000
Dartmouth	1	2	103½	121½	.333
Columbia	1	2	86	139	.333
Navy	1	3	127	173	.325
Penn	0	4	86	215	.000

Results Feb. 17

Dartmouth 49, Navy 35.
Princeton 57, Penn 18.
Yale 62, Columbia 13.

Meets This Week

Thursday: Harvard at Navy.
Saturday: Harvard at Penn; Columbia at Princeton; Dartmouth at Yale.

College Boxing

Result Feb. 17

By the Associated Press

Army 5½, West Virginia 2½.

Harvard Has Sixteen Men For Big Meet

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—The largest representation in history was assured today with the announcement that 33 colleges had entered the 19th annual I. C. 4-A indoor track championships March 2 at Madison Square Garden.

Executive Officer Asa S. Bushnell said this was three better than the previous high, and five better than last year.

Army, Temple, Tufts and Virginia, newly-elected association members, and Wesleyan, returned to membership after a 25-year lapse, will be competing in the meet for the first time.

With Yale contributing the top team total of 50 men to the individual entry of 527, the other colleges and their entries are:

Alfred, 5; Amherst, 1; Army, 10; Boston College, 15; Bowdoin, 4; Brown, 7; Colgate, 10; C. C. N. Y., 5; Columbia, 40; Cornell, 33; Dartmouth, 28; Fordham, 33; Georgetown, 16; Harvard, 16; Holy Cross, 10; Maine, 3; Manhattan, 41; M. I. T., 2; New York U., 37; Northeastern, 8; Penn State, 26; Pennsylvania, 30; Pittsburgh, 16; Princeton, 32; Rhode Island State, 9; Rutgers, 1; Syracuse, 25; Temple, 9; Tufts, 3; Virginia, 8; Wesleyan, 1; Williams, 4.

Manhattan, team winner last year, will send in one individual defending champion, Artie Byrnes, in the high jump. The others will be Kenny Clapp, Brown, 60-yd. dash; Jay Shields, Yale, 60-yd. hurdles; Wes Wallace, Fordham, 600-yd. run, and Anson Perina, Princeton, broad jump.

Pirate Positions Thrown Open By Manager Frisch

PITTSBURGH Pa. (AP)—Heading into what promises to be the most lively scramble in years for starting assignments, Pittsburgh's baseball Pirates will up-anchor this week for their spring training base at San Bernardino, Calif.

The first group of Pirates will roll out of Pittsburgh Saturday and Frankie Frisch, the Fordham Flash who took over Harold (Pie) Traynor's job as manager, will leave the day before.

Frisch a Leader

Frisch, the last National League manager to guide a team to a world pennant (St. Louis-1934), is counted on to turn last year's listless Bucs into a modern counterpart of the old St. Louis Gashouse Gang.

With the infield pretty well set, pre-season fireworks will revolve around jobs in the outfield and behind the bat. All the old hands are back, but they will have to fight it out with a fine looking crop of rookies.

Particularly in the outer garden is the situation changed. For the past 13 years the Buccos have not had to change the right and center field names on their scorecards, with the Waner brothers, Paul and Lloyd, firmly entrenched. Left field was more of a problem, but it was the rookies' only hope.

Outfield Battle

This year it is different. Frisch promises to begin workouts with a clear track for the youngsters. Seven outfielders are ready, and two newcomers, Maurice Van Robays and Bob Elliott, are expected to put up a gallant fight for starting posts. Besides the Waners, Fern Bell, Chuck Klein and Johnny Rizzo from last year's team are very much in the running.

In the catching department five are competing for the starting job. A weak spot in 1939. It is bound to get a lot of Frisch's attention, and he declared "our catching troubles should be ironed out before the race progresses far."

Backstops include Ray Berres, Virgil Davis, Ray Mueller, Joe Schultz, Jr., and George Susce. Club President Bill Benswanger said he believed Mueller, "disappointing" last year, would "snap into form this season."

College Box Lacrosse

Result Feb. 17

Yale 11, Swarthmore 6.

New Watches for Bay State

Wide World

PINEHURST, N. C.—James T. Hunter and his son Bing, of North Adams, Mass., shown here recently with their first prize watches after they won the annual February golf tournament at Pinehurst, a best ball of pair event. They won with a score of 66.

Casey Stengel Calls Bees Interesting Team for 1940

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—After getting his rookies off on their first workout, Manager Casey Stengel came up today with the opinion that his 1940 Boston Bees "ought to make it mighty interesting for the folks."

The youngsters are scheduled for twice daily workouts the next two weeks, a course of special tutoring before the regulars take up spring training chores March 1.

Never Can Tell

"You never can tell," said Casey of the baby Bees. "You're liable to turn up a real prospect in these special classes and even if you don't find a big leaguer right off the bat, it's fine thing for the kids and the club.

"They are bound to learn something that will help them step along a little faster and in the long run the club will profit if the boy has possibilities."

Stengel will be assisted by coaches George Kelly and Johnny Cooney and managers Bob Coleman of Evansville and Jack Onslow of Hartford, both Bee farms. There were 21 rookies in camp Sunday night, with more due. As for the varsity Bees, Stengel said:

Interesting Team

"I think we will have a very interesting team. It isn't an old ball club. We have a lot of good material and it is young. I wouldn't say any position has been picked yet, but naturally there are some regulars who will have to be beat out of their jobs."

Casey is particularly optimistic over his infield.

He has Buddy Hassett and Les Scarsella for first base and plans to give youthful Sebastian Sisti every opportunity to clinch second base. With Tony Cuccinello slated for third base, Stengel said Henry Majeski would be tried out at second along with Sisti.

Flashy Eddie Miller is ticketed for shortstop, with Bill Wietelmann in competition with him.

As for the pitching staff, Stengel said he had high hopes for such additions as Joe Callahan and George Barnicle, who are figured to bolster regulars like Lou Fette, Bill Posedel and Dick Errickson.

Sports Around the Hub

Majority of Players Under Contract

The 1940 contract situation for the Bees and Red Sox is slowly reaching finality. Marvin Owen, veteran utility infielder secured from the Chicago White Sox, and young Dominic Di Maggio, are the only Red Sox players to accept terms over the week end, but nearly all of Joe Cronin's prospective regulars are within the fold. The infield and catching rosters are complete. Roger Cramer and Lou Finney, outfielders, and Pitchers Dennie Galehouse, Joe Heving, Fred Ostermueller and Jack Wilson have not affixed their signatures, but Red Sox officials see no reason why they will not be in line at spring training time.

Although President Bob Quinn did not mail several of his Bee contracts until just before leaving for the rules committee meeting in Belleair, Fla., a majority of his regulars have accepted terms for 1940. If our club roster has been checked correctly, George Barnicle, Al Piechota and Bill Posedel are the only pitchers unsigned. Eddie Miller is the lone infield regular out in the cold. Of this group, only Miller is apt to give Bob Quinn some opposition.

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Miller can be a very stubborn young man in a salary debate, as Bob Quinn discovered last spring, while the boy was still a rookie. Eddie is confident that he is the outstanding shortstop in the National League and perhaps the entire majors. But Bob has a way of handling players and there is no doubt that the infielder will be at the Bradenton training camp early next month, if not before.

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The twelfth annual Boston amateur basketball commission championships will be staged on March 26, 28, 30 and April 2. Teams from the Boston Park Department, Y. M. C. A., settlement houses, Y. M. H. A., West End House, Burroughs Newsboys Foundation and other city leagues will compete for the play-offs. The volunteer unpaid commission which sponsors this tournament is composed of such prominent basketball men as Wes Fesler, Henry McCarthy, Art Cochrane, Mel Collard and Jim Dunn, all college coaches from this vicinity.

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Mary Whittemore, United States singles titleholder, and Bob Wright, of the University Club, won the Massachusetts mixed doubles badminton championship yesterday in a thrill-packed final at the University Club. Harold Seavey and Harriett Nichols of Framingham bowed in the finals, 15—9, 13—15, 15—12. Miss Nichols, paired with Frances McElwain, triumphed in the ladies' doubles play.

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Toronto's colorful Maple Leafs, minus Syl Apps, come to the Boston Garden tomorrow evening for a game with the Bruins. By winning, the locals can again tie Rangers for first place in the National Hockey League. The B's, who have played two less contests than the leading New Yorkers, play six of their remaining 12 games on home ice.

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In other engagements this week, the Bruins travel to Toronto on Saturday and Chicago on Sunday. Rangers meet Americans at Madison Square Garden on Thursday, Canadiens at Montreal on Saturday and the same club at New York the following night.

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Critics who have watched Glenn Cunningham tour the mile layout for 10 years are now hoping that he will retire before another defeat. The Kansan already has been beaten five times by Chuck Fenske, the younger Wisconsin rival. One hardly can blame Glenn for going on, however, as he has not run a really bad race this winter. In fact, the time for most of his second-place finishes were good enough to win most 1939 indoor tests.

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Northeastern's track team meets Tufts at Medford tomorrow in a previously postponed date and on Saturday moves to Providence to oppose Brown University. The Huskies must pile up a few points in the field events, as Tufts will score heavily on the track with Bill Atkinson, Ed Dugger and Walter Hall. The Northeastern basketball team closes its season at home Thursday by meeting Worcester Tech. The Huskies have won only four of 16 games on the court this winter.

British 2, French 1

LILLE, France (CP)—First-half goals by G. H. Stephenson and T. Mercer, English forward internationals, enabled the British army soccer team to defeat the French army eleven 2-1 here Feb. 18. Hermant netted for the French club.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

Clarkson Tech 6, Massena Stars 4.
Hamilton 7, Victoria (Toronto) 3.
Boston College 5, Williams 1.
Yale 6, Dartmouth 4.
Army 4, Cornell 3.
Illinois 3, St. Louis U. 0.

Scholastic Chess League Is Formed

Formation of the Greater Boston Interscholastic Chess League, to be composed of teams from at least seven Greater Boston schools, was announced today by John Trout, Director of the Huntington School Chess Club.

Officers have been elected, and the league is due to operate on a half-schedule for the balance of this academic year and on a full schedule next year in competition for a trophy donated by the Massachusetts State Chess Association. Officers include Thomas Burke of Cambridge Latin, President; Hugh McFarland of Boston Latin, Vice-President; and Philip Wickes of Huntington, Secretary.

Organization of the league took place last Saturday in the Huntington School building, following an exhibition in which Weaver Adams of Dedham played 23 boards simultaneously against boys from eight different schools, including Exeter, Cambridge Latin, Boston Latin, Roxbury Memorial, Brookline High, Rindge Tech, Newton High, and Huntington. Weaver won 21, and had two draws. All of the above schools, with the exception of Exeter, are expected to join the league.

Detroit Sale Approved

CHICAGO (AP) — Carl Storck, President of the National Professional Football League, announced Feb. 17 that club owners had unanimously approved the sale of the Detroit Lions' franchise to Frederick L. Mandel, Jr., of Chicago.

The announcement disclosed ratification of the sale had followed amicable settlement of the contract claims of Elmer "Gus" Henderson, head coach of the Lions last year.

Carboni Top Bowler

WILLIMANTIC, Conn. (AP) — Mac Carboni, New Haven duckpin bowler, captured the tenth annual Eastern sweepstakes from a field of 74 of the outstanding small wood bowlers in the nation.

Carboni turned in a record score of 2,088 for 15 games. His victory netted him the top prize of $500.

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Toronto	6	0	0	49	10	12
McGill	4	1	0	31	17	8
Queen's	3	3	0	35	27	6
Princeton	2	3	1	18	35	5
Dartmouth	2	4	0	25	41	4
Yale	1	3	1	15	20	3
Harvard	0	4	0	11	23	0

Results Feb. 17

Princeton 5, Harvard 4.
Yale 6, Dartmouth 4

Games This Week

Thursday: Harvard at Toronto; Yale at Princeton*.
Friday: Harvard at Queen's.
Saturday: McGill at Dartmouth.
*Also a Quadrangular League game.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Princeton	2	0	1	13	8	5
Dartmouth	2	2	0	20	20	4
Yale	1	0	1	7	5	3
Harvard	0	3	0	11	18	0

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

Temple 21, Mass. Tech. 11.
Columbia 15, Harvard 13.
Cornell 21, Syracuse 13.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

Bowdoin 66⅔, Dartmouth 53⅓.
New Hampshire 60, Maine 57.
Cornell 65, Penn State 48.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 17

Yale 6, Harvard 3.
Wesleyan 4, M. I. T. 1.
Princeton 5, Dartmouth 2.

Race for National Basketball Crown Is Just Getting Under Way—Ferrell Wins Again

Sectional Court Crowns To Be Settled This Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—A lot of sectional basketball titles will be settled either this week or next, but the race for the national crown is just getting under way.

Conference competition in most sections winds up the first week end in March. Then comes the National Collegiate A. A. tourney to decide the successor to Oregon as national champion, a few invitation tournaments and the National A. A. U. event.

Cowboys Comfortable

Right now they're all concerned mainly in winning titles right in their own back yards. And about the only team that can feel really comfortable about the whole thing is Oklahoma A. and M. Hank Iba's Cowboys clinched at least a tie for the Missouri Valley Conference crown by trimming Drake 52-34 last Saturday for their ninth conference win, their 21st straight this season and their 45th in a row on their home court. They can take the title outright by beating Washington University at St. Louis next Saturday.

Duke can hardly be beaten out of first place in the Southern Conference. The "Little Boy Blues" have lost only one of 13 loop games and play weak North Carolina State and their arch rival, North Carolina, in the final pair of games this week.

Georgia Ties

But in that conference, as in the Southeastern, where Georgia bounced up to tie Tennessee for the lead last week, they'll finish the regular season this week then start all over again in tournament play, starting Feb. 29.

Oregon State, far in front in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, can clinch another title by beating Oregon's 1939 national champs Friday. Oregon knocked Washington State out of the picture last week, then dropped a 33-27 decision to the Beavers. In the southern section Southern California's Trojans need only to beat Stanford to settle things beyond doubt. U. S. C. lost its first game of the season to California last Friday, but beat the Bears Saturday. U. C. L. A. kept that one defeat from being costly to Troy by beating Stanford 42-37 Saturday. It was U. C. L. A.'s first home-court victory as a conference member.

Sectional Leaders

Other sectional leaders, most of which have a good piece to go before they can claim the 1940 titles, are:

East: League, Dartmouth, 6-1; Independent, New York University, 15-0; Big Ten, Purdue, 6-1; Big Six, Missouri, 7-1; Southwest Conference, Rice, 7-2; Big Seven, Colorado, 8-1. Missouri and Rice are newcomers at the top, displacing Oklahoma and Texas last week.

Further details on the sectional races:

East: Dartmouth disposed of Cornell last week, but suffered its first home-court defeat in 42 games in a non-league game with Army. Penn and Columbia are this week's opponents for the Indians. Princeton's persistent second-place team tackles Yale and Cornell. The second Dartmouth-Princeton game March 2 may be the deciding factor.

Among the independents, N. Y. U. faces a stiff test against St. John's at Madison Square Garden Wednesday, and long Island plays DePaul of Chicago on the same card. Once-beaten Villanova added three victories to its total, but plays only Catholic U. this week. Duquesne, another top-flighter, meets strong Geneva and Waynesburg teams.

Big Ten: Northwestern helped Purdue break a tie for the lead by knocking off Indiana, 40-36, Saturday as the Boilermakers downed Illinois, 33-27. The race still is close with a half dozen teams in the running. It's Purdue against Michigan, Wisconsin vs. Illinois, Indiana against Iowa, and Ohio State and Minnesota against Northwestern and Chicago this week.

Tigers in Command

Big Six: Missouri's triumph over Oklahoma last Monday gave the Tigers temporary command, while Kansas moved into second place. But any one of the three can win, and they might finish in a three-way tie. Kansas meets Kansas State and Nebraska, and Missouri faces Iowa State. Oklahoma's only game is against Oklahoma Aggies.

Southwest: Southern Methodist's totally unexpected triumph over Texas upset the "dope" as well as the standings. Rice, after tuning up against St. Mary's, returns to conference competition with two games against Arkansas. Texas plays Texas A. and M. and third-place Baylor.

Smooth Path

Big Seven: Colorado's path to another title was smoothed last week when Utah State knocked Utah out of contention and then lost to Brigham Young. Colorado plays at home against Utah State Friday in an all-important tilt. The Utahans also play Colorado State, while Utah plays Brigham Young and Denver. The right combination can bring the Buffs very close to the clinching point.

Southeastern Conference: Georgia beat Florida twice and Georgia Tech one for a 9-3 record. Climbing from ninth place to tie Tennessee, which lost to Alabama, Georgia then defeated Kentucky, last year's tournament champion. Alabama and Louisiana State are close behind. In deciding games this week, Tennessee plays Georgia and Florida; Alabama plays Mississippi State twice, and Ole Miss once; Kentucky, in a final effort to get into the tournament, faces Georgia Tech and Vanderbilt.

Baseball Off to Flying Start

Wide World

LOS ANGELES—Dean Cromwell, noted track coach of the University of Southern California (right), giving base running pointers recently to players of the Los Angeles Baseball club. Last season the team lost the Pacific Coast League pennant because of slow base running, according to some fans. This year the team expects to be the fastest running in the League. Cromwell is reported to have coached the greatest number of championship track teams in the country. The Los Angeles players practicing starts to first are Gordon Donaldson (left) and Lou Stinger.

Rangers Held Scoreless In Detroit Game

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	23	3	5	119	66	54
Boston	24	8	4	130	74	52
Toronto	19	14	5	101	82	43
Chicago	16	16	6	79	98	38
Detroit	13	20	6	67	98	32
Americans	11	25	3	80	115	25
Canadiens	9	24	4	70	113	22

Result Feb. 17

Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.

Results Feb. 18

Toronto 2, Canadiens 1.
Chicago 1, Americans 1.
Detroit 2, Rangers 0.

By the Associated Press

Hockey offers two conflicting schools of thought in these late season games, but the boys who prefer to battle for the points that go with victory generally get wider publicity than those who play the cagey game of avoiding penalties in order to get more shots.

Toronto's Maple Leafs and the Montreal Canadiens put on one exhibition of battling last night with the Leafs pulling out their second week-end decision over the last-place Montreal club, 2-1. Detroit's Red Wings and the New York Rangers also had quite a battle before Detroit won, 2-0—the second shutout the league leaders have suffered in as many visits to Detroit.

The Chicago Black Hawks and New York Americans chose to play it the other way, and their unspectacular 1-1 tie didn't do either team a great amount of good.

Toronto, however, increased its third-place margin over the Hawks to five points. Detroit's efforts left the Rangers in something of a hole. They still are two points ahead of the Boston Bruins, but have played 39 games to Boston's 36.

A penalty led to the Rangers' defeat, although the big battle was over when the scoring started. In the third period, Art Coulter went to the penalty box, and Detroit got its first goal, Alex Motter flipping in a 10-footer after Ebbie Goodfellow's shot flattened goalie Dave Kerr. Forty-seven seconds later, while the Rangers had five men down, Syd Howe broke away and passed to Modere Bruneteau for another tally.

Bingo Kampman put the Leafs ahead of Canadiens in the first period last night; Ray Getliffe tied the count in the third, and a minute later Nick Metz, back from a month's layoff, banged home the deciding tally.

A bit of good fortune helped Chicago stretch its undefeated streak to seven games. Murray Armstrong, the Amerks' high scorer, made the New York goal in the second period. Bill Thoms tied it up in the third, firing a long shot past a couple of New York defensemen who screened the shot from Goaler Earl Robertson.

Baseball Players' Golf Tourney Big Attraction

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Baseball and golf are becoming so closely allied it is difficult to realize that only a few years ago some managers were threatening to slap a fine on the first player they caught wielding a niblic.

The baseballer who does not golf now in his spare time is becoming almost a museum piece, and many of them are surprisingly good at it. Their annual tournament, which ended here yesterday, is destined within a very few years to become one of the winter's top sports events.

While 1,000 Watched

When Wes Ferrell, now with the Brooklyns, won the title for the second straight time by beating Jack Russell in the 36-hole final, 2 to 1, he had an enthusiastic gallery of nearly 1,000 following his shots, and three newsreel companies recording the action for posterity.

Several hundreds of dollars worth of prizes were distributed to the various winners last night, and six cities have been fighting for the privilege of holding the tournament next winter. They are putting up real money, too. St. Petersburg has been made a tentative choice, with Fort Myers second in line.

This year's event drew several dozen top ball players, coaches and umpires, including some of the stars of the game. For instance, Bucky Walters, voted the outstanding player of last season, won the long-driving contest, and slugger Joe Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals was the medalist. Judge Landis motored over from Belleair to watch the tournament. It was a colorful gathering, what with Nick Altrock performing his comedies and the boys throwing their clubs now and then.

As a matter of fact, such a tournament affords baseball fans about their only opportunity to see their favorites at close quarters. They enjoy seeing a diamond hero miss a two-foot putt and try to throw his club into the next county.

Jacobus Referee

George Jacobus, the new commissioner of ball players' golf, took off some of the rough edges in the tournament just ended. He settled the disputes quickly and even went along, personally, to referee the final match between Ferrell and Russell.

For some reason, the pitchers appear to be the class of the golfers right now. Three of the four semi-finalists make their living trying to throw the white pellet past the batters. Ferrell, who is just a little better than the others, got his hardest fight from Paul Derringer of the Reds, who carried him two extra holes in the semi-finals.

Ferrell, who was a great pitcher in his day and might help the Brooklyns yet, shot one-under-par for 17 holes of the second round yesterday to beat Russell. He is a fine putter.

Pros Fail to Better Par

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 19 (AP)—Still shivering in the unexpected cold snap, the Western open golf field headed into the second round today.

Jimmy Demaret, young Houston pro, had his fellows watching as he teed off. He was one of five men who managed to come within a stroke of River Oaks' 35-36—71 par yesterday to share the lead.

Demaret's two victories in California tournaments and his familiarity with River Oaks tagged him a player who might wrest the Western title from Byron Nelson.

Nelson Had 78

For the first time in the memory of many golfing veterans, par was not bettered in the initial round of a star-packed open tournament.

Sharing the lead with Demaret were Ralph (Bud) Williamson of Fort Wayne, Ind., Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., runnerup to Nelson in the last national open; Clayton Heaffner of Linville, N. C., and Harry Todd of Dallas, Western amateur title-holder.

Nelson, defending champion, had a 78, the result of poor putting. Ralph Guldahl of Dallas, former national open titleholder who won the Western three times in a row, was at 76.

Scores of the leaders:

Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, 36-36—72.
Craig Wood, Winged Foot, N. Y., 35-37—72.
Clayton Heaffner, Linville, N. C., 36-36—72.
Bud Williamson, Fort Wayne, Ind., 36-36—72.
† Harry Todd, Dallas, Texas, 35-37—72.
E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 35-39—74.
Marty Furgo, Sharon, N. Y., 36-38—74.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 37-37—74.
Bud Oakley, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 35-39—74.
† John Barnum, Houston, 38-36—74.
Tony Longo, Inwood, Ill., 34-40—74.
Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, N. Y., 37-37—74.
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., 37-38—75.
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., 38-37—75.
Felix Serafin, Scranton, Pa., 37-38—75.
Ky Laffoon, Miami, Okla., 37-38—75.
Stephen Warga, Jr., New York City, 38-37—75.
Horace Lacey, Little Rock, Ark., 38-37—75.
Jack Grout, Winged Foot, N. Y., 37-38—75.
John Maiutic, Struthers, Ohio, 37-38—75.
Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, 36-39—75.

† Denotes amateur.

Riggs Defeats Surface to Win South Atlantic

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago found he couldn't loaf yesterday against Hal Surface of Kansas City, Mo., and turned on some of his best tennis to win by 0—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3, in the finals of the South Atlantic tournament.

The determined Surface ran away with the first set. Bobby, the Nation's top-ranked amateur, found his game in the third set. He ran out the match in decisive fashion then, despite excellent playing by Surface.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., defeated Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, 8—6, 7—5, in the women's finals. Then she and Miss Betz were beaten in doubles by Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott, British players, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Many of the players, including Riggs and Miss Betz, plan to leave immediately for the national indoor championships in New York. Miss Betz is defending women's indoor champion. Riggs will try for the men's singles title won last year by Wayne Sabin of California, now under suspension.

Ice and Snow Sports

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Big Bill Linney and his Lyon Mountain bobsled team obliged a record-breaking crowd Feb. 18 by smashing two Mt. Van Hoevenberg bob-run records in winning the four-man Lowell Thomas international championship.

Linney set a sizzling pace all the way, whipping his steel sled around the dangerous curves four times for a total of 4:26.46 to better his own course record by more than two seconds.

Jim Bickford, who rode as brake for Tuffield Latour to win the two-man championship Feb. 17, piloted his Saranac A. A. sled into second place at 4:29.91, just a shade ahead of Francis Tyler's Sno-Bird team, timed in 4:30.12.

Katherine Dewey, who made the men drivers take a back seat last week in the National A. A. U. title event, could do not better than fourth Feb. 18.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Marilyn Shaw, 15, of Stowe, Vt., made a clean sweep of the fourth annual Kate Smith invitation women's ski tournament Feb. 18 by winning the slalom race on Mt. Joe's Rimrock trail.

The high school pupil zig-zagged her way through the flag-marked course in 1:46, giving her a point total of 304.80. She also captured the downhill race over the Whiteface Mountain trail Feb. 17.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt. (AP)—Torger Tokle, flying the colors of the Norway Ski Club of New York, added the Brattleboro Outing Club's open meet Feb. 18 to his unbroken string of ski jumping victories.

Against competition which included Pacific Coast stars, Tokle made leaps of 204 and 197 feet, the former the longest jump of the day. Raymond Dion of the Lebanon Outing Club captured the Class B competition with leaps of 174 and 173 feet.

More than 6,000 persons witnessed the meet.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis. (AP) — Al Johnson of Milwaukee-Oconomowoc Club won the senior class competition in a benefit ski jumping tourney Feb. 18, leaping 96 and 102 feet. Ruben Onsrud, also of the local club, made the longest jump of 110 feet, despite a 35-mile quartering wind, but missed the take-off on his second try and jumped only 83 feet.

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Alf Engen of Sun Valley, Idaho, leaped blindly into the matelstrom of snow that swirled around Ecker Hill Feb. 18 to win—unofficially—the 1940 Intermountain ski jumping championship.

Engen's two jumps, both better than the best of any of his 16 rivals, earned him 229.4 points, a margin of 11 over second-place Roy Mikkelsen of the Auburn, Calif., Ski Club.

MT. CLEMENS, Mich. (AP)—Dick Graff, youthful Chicago skipper, won the Gar Wood Trophy by piloting his ice boat to three straight heat victories on Lake St. Clair Feb. 18 in the Detroit Ice Yacht Association's first annual regatta. Ted Mead of Chicago finished second in each heat.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP)—Max Peters, a Pennsylvania State College sophomore, Feb. 18 captured the six-mile cross-country race of the first Pennsylvania ski championships, defeating a score of experienced performers over the rugged course. Peters, who has been skiing only two years, traveled the distance in 53.035m.

DULUTH, Minn. (AP)—Roy Laramie, riding for the Iron Mountain, Mich., Ski Club, turned in leaps of 167 and 172 feet and piled up 151.8 points to capture the Class A championship in the 18th annual Duluth invitational ski jumping tournament Feb. 18.

LAND O' LAKES, Wis. (AP)—Pete Fosseide, of Duluth, Minn., won the National combined cross country skiing and jumping championship Feb. 18 with the second-longest jumps after capturing the cross-country event Feb. 17.

Leaping into the teeth of a gale, the riders were unable to get much distance into their jumps. Fosseide's leaps of 67 and 69 feet, together with his winning time of 1h., 27m., 20s. in the 14-mile cross-country race, gave him a total of 283.10 points.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. (AP) — The Dartmouth College ski team withstood challenges from the forces of New Hampshire and Middlebury to win the seventh annual Middlebury College ski carnival.

Dartmouth compiled a total team score of 485.27. New Hampshire was second with 480.99, and Middlebury third, with 461.69. Eight teams participated in the two-day meet.

The Indians ran one-two in the cross-country race to assure themselves of victory. Eddie Gignac, Middlebury star, copped the jump event with Bill Keough, New Hampshire freshman, second.

CLINTON, N. Y. (AP)—With only two points separating the first three teams, Syracuse University skiers nosed out Cornell and Colgate to win the New York State Intercollegiate Ski Association's most sharply contested meet Feb. 17.

Cornell, defending champions, led at the start but Syracuse came to the front in the slalom to amass 276.55 points. Cornell's 275.58 took second and Colgate's 274.25 third. Others were Hobart 260.2, Hamilton 256.5, St. Lawrence 239.7, and Union 228.8.

ADAMS, Mass. (AP)—Setting a new record for the mile and a quarter course, 42-year-old Alex H. Bright of the Hockberger Ski Club of Boston won the Massachusetts downhill ski race over a lightning-fast Thunderbolt Trail on Mount Greylock Feb. 18 in 2m., 24 2-10s.

The old record of 2m., 25s. was set two years ago by Fritz Dahmel of Germany.

CLEVELAND, (AP)—Vince Brozich of Detroit, Michigan senior champion, won the senior championship in the annual Ohio open ice speed skating meet at Chippewa Lake Park Feb. 18.

Bozich was first in the quarter-mile and two-mile races, piling up 60 points. Dan Nolan of Cleveland won the 220-yard dash.

BERLIN, N. H., (AP)—More than 800 snowshoe enthusiasts, representing 28 clubs of the United States and Canada, gathered here Feb. 17 for the annual two-day convention of the American Snowshoe Union.

As the convention opened at noon, Joseph Dumont, president of the union, and Mme. Lea Asleck, representing the Canadian Snowshoe Union, received keys to the city from Mayor Aime Tondreau.

Clubs represented were from Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, P. Q., and from New England and New York communities.

BRIDGTON, Maine (AP)—The University of Maine ski team scored 484.72 points to win the annual Maine intercollegiate ski championships on Pleasant Mountain Feb. 17. Bates, which made a surprising showing in the slalom and downhill races, scored 469.24, Bowdoin 355.66 and Colby 264.25.

SALAMANCA, N. Y. (AP)—Irving Lawrence of Lake Placid won the 30 and 50 meter jumping events Feb. 18 in the annual interstate ski meet. Lawrence made jumps of 137 and 147 feet in the 50-meter hill event and 104½ feet and 99 feet in the 30-meter class, nosing out John Pasch of Niagara Falls in both events. Pasch was awarded the J. N. Adam Trophy for getting the highest point score in four events combined.

CAMDEN, Maine (AP)—Driving a team from the Chinook Kennels of Wonalancet, N. H., Roland Bowles won Class A honors in the New England Sled Dog Club's annual trail race at the Camden winter carnival Feb. 18.

Indoor Records Threatened

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—The competitors in next Saturday night's National Indoor Championships at Madison Square Garden should create havoc in the track and field record book. There is a fine chance of new meet marks in a dozen of the 17 events.

Not that the 1940 performers are supermen, though Chuck Fenske, John Woodruff, Greg Rice, and Al Blozis rank with the best. It is chiefly that the meet goes back on a yardage basis for the first time in eight years, and in the interim a lot of standards have become outdated.

Big Four in Mile

In the sprint medley, mile and a half-mile relays, records are a cinch because these races will be on the program for the first time. But it is almost as much a sure thing that the "Big Four" of Fenske, Lou Zamperini, Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke will run a new mile mark onto the books.

Each of the six banked-track miles so far has been run under 4m. 15s., the record Venzke set in 1932. Ranging from Fenske's 4:07.4 performances, first in the Millrose and then in last Saturday's New York A. C. meet, to the Wisconsin lad's 4:13.5 on a 12-lap Philadelphia track, they have seen Fenske, with his 4:07.4; Zamperini, with a second-place 4:07.9 in the New York A. C., and Venzke, with a third-place 4:08.2 in the Millrose, run the fastest miles of their careers.

Stars in 1,000

Even Cunningham on Saturday did 4:08.8, good enough to have won any mile race in 1939.

Ten years ago, Dr. Paul Martin, a Swiss representing the New York A. C., ran the 1,000 in 2:12.6. John Borican already has done 2:12. If he and Woodruff should hook up in another thriller like the N. Y. A. C. half-mile long John won by a knife edge, they even may hit Borican's indoor record of 2:08.8.

Percy Beard's meet and U. S. mark of 8.5 for the 70-yard hurdles has been tied twice, by Marsh Farmer and Frank Fuller; New York U., with Jim Herbert and Les MacMitchell, is a pronounced threat to the 7:29.6 record for the distance medley relay; Don Lash or Greg Rice should clip the three-mile record of 14:26.4. Doubtful, too, are the steeplechase mark of 9:46.8, the shotput record of 52 ft. 8¼ in., which Al Blozis topped by an even foot Saturday to create a new indoor standard; the records of 6.1 for the 60-yard dash and 14ft. 3in. for the pole vault.

American Pro Grid Group Will Expand

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Plans for expanding the American Professional Football Association, one of the strongest minor circuits, from six clubs to an eight or 10 club circuit in 1940, were announced yesterday by League President Joseph Rosentover of Passaic, N. J.

Rosentover, re-elected President for his third term at yesterday's meeting, said applications for franchises had been received from nine eastern cities. These will be acted upon at a meeting here March 18. Two or four will be chosen with special consideration to travel schedules, involving such widely separated cities as Providence, R. I., and Wilmington, Del.

Other officers elected were Walter Brachtel, Newark, vice-president; J. Kilburn King, Jersey City, treasurer, and Bob Rosen, Union City, N. J., secretary. These three and Charles De Luca of Wilmington were elected to the board of directors.

Hartnett Leaving

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—Charles Leo Hartnett and an assorted crew of prospective major league pitchers and catchers will leave tonight for Catalina Island—spring training grounds of the Chicago Cubs.

The jaunt will be Hartnett's 19th as a big league player and his second as manager of the Cubs, fourth-place team last season.

All the batterymen and a few other players plan to embark from California for the island next Thursday morning. The remainder of the squad has been ordered to report to Hartnett at Catalina on Feb. 29. The Cubs will stay there until March 13 when they return to the mainland for a circuitous trip homeward including 28 exhibition games.

Barbarians Lose

CARDIFF, Wales (CP)—In an English Rubgy Union game played here Feb. 17, Cardiff defeated Barbarians 16-8.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

TAMPA, Fla.—Wes Ferrell, Brooklyn Dodgers' pitcher, successfully defends his championship in annual baseball players golf tournament with 2-and-1 victory over Jack Russell, former Chicago Cubs pitcher.

HOUSTON, Texas — Jimmy Demaret, Bud Williamson, Craig Wood, Clayton Heaffner and Harry Todd shoot one-over-par 72's to tie for lead in first round of Western open golf.

NEW YORK — Chuck Fenske scores fifth consecutive mile triumph of indoor season by beating Lou Zamperini, Gene Venzke and Glenn Cunningham in 4:07.4 feature of New York A. C. Games.

CHICAGO—Walter Arrington of Michigan State wins all-around championship of seventeenth Illinois Indoor Track Carnival and Indiana takes two of four relays as numerous meet records are bettered or equalled.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Bobby Walker, former city champ of Jacksonville, wins thirteenth annual golf club champions tournament with 4-and-3 decision over Mel Demaris.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Bobby Riggs overcomes Hal Surface, 0—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3, to win South Atlantic tennis tournament; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan beats Pauline Betz, 8—6, 7—5, in women's final.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 8

National League

Toronto 2, Montreal 1.
Chicago 1, New York Americans 1 (tie).
Detroit 2, New York Rangers 0.

International-American League

Syracuse 7, Hershey 5.
New Haven 2, Cleveland 0.
Providence 3, Indianapolis 0.

American Association

Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 3.
St. Louis 4, Wichita 1.

Whitney to Toledo

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Purchase of infielder A. C. "Pinky" Whitney, from Philadelphia of the National League, is announced by the Toledo American Association baseball club.

Perry, Tilden Score

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Fred Perry and Bill Tilden, seeded California players, scored easy victories yesterday in opening tiffs of the $2,500 professional tennis tournament.

They were the only ranked racquet wielders in action. Don Budge and four other "name" players were slated for matches today.

Perry eliminated Leonard Griffiths of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 6—1, 6—3, in a first-round match. Tilden and Marvin Stump, Erie, Pa., having drawn first-round byes, engaged in a second-round contest that saw Stump defeated 6—1, 6—0.

Finnish Runner Starts Touring At San Francisco

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP) — Taisto Maki, world's No. 1 distance runner, will make San Francisco the first stop on his cross-country exhibition tour to raise funds for Finnish relief.

Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. and vice-chairman of the relief fund's track and field committee, announced that Maki will run in an indoor meet at San Francisco March 5, probably in a three-mile race. Eight other dates have been lined up, as follows:

March 15, Chicago; 18, Kansas City; 23 Detroit; 29, Cleveland; 30, Madison Square Garden, New York; April 6, Buffalo; 14, Philadelphia Municipal Stadium, and May 11, Los Angeles Coliseum. Other appearances may be added.

Originally Maki was to have run his first race outdoors at Los Angeles March 3. But relief fund officials, headed by sports committee chairman Joe Williams, felt this would be too early in the season for proper outdoor conditions.

So far Don Lash, indoor record-holder at two miles, is the only U. S. athlete who has been invited to run against the Finn. Lash received a bid to run in the San Francisco meet, but since this comes only four days before the Knights of Columbus meet, last regularly-scheduled meet of the Garden season, it is considered unlikely that Lash will accept.

Maki and Paavo Nurmi, here as his coach, are due to leave for training at Palm Springs, Calif., tomorrow. They will fly West.

College Basketball

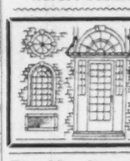
By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

Princeton 43, Columbia 41.
Villanova 46, Brown 46.
Trinity 49, Haverford 38.
Canisius 60, St. Lawrence 39.
Texas A. and M. 41, Arkansas 38.
Oklahoma A. and M. 52, Drake 34.
Auburn 64, Sewanee 34.
Stetson 46, Miami U. 37.
Tennessee 27, Kentucky 23.
Vanderbilt 37, Tennessee Tech 35.
The Citadel 46, Davidson 31.
Toledo 39, De Paul 41.
Ohio University 39, Xavier 34.
Transylvania 48, Centre 28.
Temple 43, Navy 29.
Wesleyan 50, Amherst 48.
Ohio State 41, Wisconsin 35.
Michigan 29, Chicago 18.
Syracuse 34, Penn State 29.
Yale 56, Pennsylvania 34.
Iowa State 40, Nebraska 33.
Duke 38, Washington and Lee 27.
Connecticut 65, Mass State 35.
Clemson 56, South Carolina 25.
Maine 37, Bates 33.
Minnesota 34, Iowa 29.
Colgate 44, Vermont 30.
Cornell 43, Harvard 33.
Northwestern 40, Indiana 36.
Purdue 33, Illinois 27.
R. I. State 77, Northeastern 63.
Clark 52, Williams 29.
Worcester Tech 64, Providence 23.
Texas 59, Texas Christian 30.
Army 44, Dartmouth 36.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.



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LEADING ARTICLES
FEBRUARY 24, 1940

HURDLES BEFORE WORLD FEDERATION By Hugh Dalton, M. P.
Discussion of plans for a federation of Europe by a foreign affairs expert in the Socialist Party in Britain.

BUSINESS MAN FOR PRESIDENT! By Jesse S. Cottrell
Profile of a candidate for the Presidential nomination who is a business man and non-officeholder.

MAINE TO TEXAS: AN OPEN LETTER By Alton and Marion Berry
A Down East family's response to 57 letters from Texas students expressing appreciation for Mr. Berry's Thanksgiving article and a friendly curiosity about life in Maine.

TO EASE CALIFORNIA'S FARM PROBLEM By Carey McWilliams and Holmes Bishop
The hows and whys of California's problem of interstate migration, farm labor, and the relationships between farmers and workers.

I'LL BE SUING YOU—OR WILL I? By Frederick W. Gillett
Illuminating information on the automobile guest laws of various states and a driver's responsibility for the safety of his passengers.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE ON THE MARCH By James Ford
Explanation of the fundamentals of housing modernism as it is now being exemplified by a distinguished group of architect-teachers in the United States.

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The Home of Faithful Servants

My brief detective career was coming to an end, I hoped. As Mr. Maploony and I neared Twelfth and Pennsylvania Avenue, I could not remember when I had been more eager. In a few minutes, I was to meet Mr. Lutmeg, the man who had talked with Nicholas Pumble.

I had Miss Chillom to thank for this. Nobody who knew Miss Chillom would have considered her as secret service. If Neighbor Jones's cat fell off the window-sill at breakfast time, Georgetown was called upon to sympathize before lunch. With avidity, Miss Chillom had joined the search for the man whose name Mr. Maploony could not remember. She had invited nobody of his description to her New Year's reception. She deprecated the suggestion that he had crashed it. Then she recalled that one guest had asked if she might bring a friend. Before you could call six telephone numbers, she had his name, age, occupation, and address—the Post Office Department. But one hurdle remained, to locate the gentleman in that impressive edifice.

* * *

Even at that moment when anticipation displaced architecture, I was aware of the harmonious originality of the great building. Instead of being content with the rectangular massiveness of most Federal structures, the designers created a surprise in stone. I do not mean shock or eccentricity. I mean that sort of novel rightness which, in music, enables one to hear a symphony over and over or, in nature, perpetually uplifts and satisfies.

The building starts normally enough on Pennsylvania Avenue, although this frontage is but the end of one wing. But soon it has opened to accommodate a court, approached through arched driveways and enlivened by a circular fountain. Presently the building's flanks contract, like the lean sides of a dragon, and its greater beauty begins.

* * *

The east façade is adorned with Ionic colonnaded pavilions and a central portico with a sheltered arcade to lend it depth and mystery. The west façade is the more favored brother. It fronts the great plaza, four city blocks in size, and is composed of Doric colonnades and pedimented porticoes. A high semicircular attic parapet carries a monumental inscription.

But what are words to convey the color, the soaring dignity of the columns, the expressiveness of the bas-relief panels, the satisfying relations of the whole? When I turn communist, and start destroying the Federal Government, this is one of its buildings I shall spare. In fact, I am thinking of keeping the whole Post Office Department intact. It shows what the wretched capitalists could have done if they'd had a mind to.

You can enter the Post Office Building by a different entrance for every month. You could take a different stairway or elevator every day for a month. Delivering the mail *inside* the building must require considerable organization, before you begin on the world outside. Daniel Boone didn't know everything about wildernesses. Mr. Maploony and I got a guide to expedite our arrival *chez* Mr. Lutmeg.

* * *

Mr. Maploony, who can never bear to leave a question unasked, was soon busily asking them. I was too engrossed with the forthcoming interview to hear much, but I did gather that 1691 was the date of birth of the postal service here. Benjamin Franklin connected himself with this colonial post and served for thirty-eight years in the capacity of postmaster at Philadelphia. But he had a bigger title: Co-Deputy Postmaster General of the British Colonies in North America. When the Colonies changed management, he was naturally chosen to be the first Postmaster General. Under the Articles of Confederation of 1777, Congress waived the right to control post offices within a State. But the Constitution made the whole 75 exclusively a national concern. Today there are nearly 50,000.

All this while we were passing sculptures of post riders and the pony express and murals of the Office's historic activities. The guide tried to tell us that the use of stamps did not come until 1847. But, of course, I am not so easily fooled. No postage stamps, no civilization, no world. You could as easily convince me that there were once fruit-stands without bananas. Imagine how a youth of today would laugh at you, if you attempted to explain how his ancestors conversed in a room in which no radio was turned on. Suddenly we reached a door with *Mr. T. V. Lutmeg* in black letters. It opened on an anteroom. A secretary told us that Mr. Lutmeg would see us in a few minutes.

* * *

Strange how faint a touch will open up some sealed corridor of memory. Why should I at that moment have thought of a lamplighter, a creature long extinct? As boyhood emerged from babyhood, the mysterious figure who loped past our house in the wooded and pastured outskirts of Philadelphia engaged me like a creature out of Grimm. He came always at dusk, carrying his little ladder and flaming torch. With the agility of a monkey, not an organ-grinder's monkey, of course, but rather one of those delightful Tarzans I was then reading about in du Chaillu, now one with lamp-lighters and Philadelphia pastures, he lit the lamp on its tall post and then loped on. There was peace in those days.

My first realization of the postman's worth was born, I believe, on a St. Valentine's day. I remember those large lacy envelopes and the fun of guessing who sent them. What the postman did between St. Valentine's days, how he could have put in his time, was as yet no business of mine. He trudged by our gate with a comfortable regularity, usually stopping. He had lines on his face made by smiling in all weathers, made by the practice of cheering up the people whom he had to disappoint. I can see now the way he hitched his gaping bag around, in order to delve into it for valentines. He was a person, not a mechanism, not an employee, not a unit in a political system, not a lamentable substitute for a pneumatic tube.

Letters began really with boarding-school. They are the one fairy-tale left. Anything can happen at the touch of the postman's wand. Hans Andersen never called in a witch or fairy godmother more potent than a stamp. Nor was Aladdin's genie more reliable than Mr. Farley's faithful servants. I remember once leaving Russia, to which naturally we had not had our mail forwarded, and our arrival in Berlin, and taking the great pile of envelopes to the Tiergarten, and the sudden feeling that the world was full of friends, a feeling that had been checked a month before at the Russian frontier. I never had been more grateful to the post.

* * *

Actors are forever saying: "The play must go on. The play must go on." They make plays about it. I wish someone would do as much for the postman. In a world of extreme unaccountability, how he pursues his trust! He faces monotony and fatigue and peril with the intrepidity of a saint. If you choose to write your address in hieroglyphics, he will decipher it in your interest. If you send it to the most desolate nook of our country at its most blizzard-ridden moment, he will deliver it. If, after all this labor for three cents, the address proves wrong and you have obeyed the most simple of requests, you will have your letter back again. Never will it be mislaid, nor held up for higher wages. Have you ever come across a carpenter building a stall for a unicorn? A sulky postman is rarer. A letter lost through his fault, rather than yours, is rarer still, one in so many hundred million that only an astronomer would bother to write it down.

The opening of a door interrupted my reverie; a secretary emerged, came over and said: "Mr. Lutmeg will see you now."

I have rarely heard six more exciting words.

T. Morris Longstreth

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"A Lady of the Court": *A Portrait by Hans Holbein, the Younger*

Hans Holbein the Younger was a native of Bavaria, Germany, but in 1536 he made a trip to England which was to alter the course of his life. He was a great friend of Erasmus and carried a letter from him to Sir Thomas More, who introduced Holbein to the English Court. Holbein's careful analysis of character appealed to the English mind, as the delicacy of his technique and selectivity of his taste pleased the courtier. His refinement of touch and elegance of taste have earned him the title, "most French of all German painters." He was quickly appreciated and became court painter to King Henry VIII.

This little portrait is simply called a Lady of the Court. She is a young day-dreaming girl of seventeen, elaborately and beautifully dressed in the fashion of the Court. She wears a black dress squarely cut at the neck and embroidered with pearls and gold, while down the outside of the full sleeves runs a puffing of coral stuff caught at intervals with heavy gold clips. This coral is repeated in the French hood which is also heavily embroidered with regularly spaced pearls and gold. Her smooth, polished hair is auburn, which is reconciled to the coral by the exquisitely soft gray background—a softness achieved by lightly laying a blue gray over a coral underpainting. The hardness of the jewels against the flesh tend to make it appear soft, as the black dress and gray background make her pale skin seem delicate and fragile.

Holbein was a realist in the best sense. His command of technique left him free to insist on an accurate material resemblance. His keen perception is well shown in this portrait, for he reveals here a character, immature and still alterable, the face dominating with easy mastery the richness of the dress.

Man's Eternal Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Genesis it is written (1:27, 31): "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him. . . . And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Christ Jesus in his great sermon admonished (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Today men are reaching out for assurance that the perfection implied in these Scriptural words is an actual fact here and now.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 39): "'*Now*,' cried the apostle, 'is the accepted time; behold, *now* is the day of salvation,'—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life. Now is the time for so-called material pains and material pleasures to pass away, for both are unreal, because impossible in Science."

It must be plain to us that the perfection of man, as the expression of God, is natural and necessary. And since God, good, is the only power, there is nothing to impede or interfere with the perfect expression of perfect Mind.

We cannot, however, accept this new concept of man's perfection, with all it implies, and go right along with our false way of thinking. Jesus tells us that we cannot put new wine into old bottles, and certainly the concept of man as perfect and spiritual does not harmonize with beliefs of limitation, sickness, weakness, sin, and mortality. Our premise must now be Mind, not matter. Mrs. Eddy makes this clear when she says (*ibid.*, p. 279), "A logical and scientific conclusion is reached only through the knowledge that there are not two bases of being, matter and mind, but one alone,—Mind."

The qualities of God are expressed in man, and as man's real nature and selfhood are revealed entirely apart from matter, materialism no longer hides the expression of Mind's idea. This is what has taken place when we see an improvement in the human sense of things—happier environment, increased freedom, better health, better morals. Qualities which reflect God have found expression in consciousness, and where these qualities are present there is no room for their suppositional opposites.

Nothing real is changed by this process. Man is perfect, though the material senses may be testifying to a state of discord. Why? Because the real man is wholly spiritual. Man is God's idea or reflection, and material testimony cannot affect his perfection—in truth it has nothing whatever to do with the real man. One may dream he is in prison, hopelessly doomed to a life separated from those he loves. During the dream he feels sad, worries about his family, suffers remorse for the crime he has committed, and condemns the law for not giving him another chance. When he awakens from sleep, the dream has vanished. Not only does he find himself free, but he knows that the dream was not real, was no part of his waking experience. All the dream sensations, emotions, and events were illusions; they had no effect on his genuine status. Not one of the conditions of the dream had the slightest claim to actuality after he awakened. Neither were they true while the dream was going on.

Whatever seems to be matter or a material sense of existence, claiming life and intelligence to be in matter, is not man. Those falsehoods about God's child must give place to the truth about man as he is and always has been, spiritual and perfect.

When love, unselfishness, honesty, faith, compassion, fairness, consecration to good, take possession of our consciousness to the exclusion of all sense of the presence or reality of anything unlike good, this spiritualization of thought inevitably vanquishes undesirable qualities. This process of consciously expressing the qualities which reflect God proves the spiritual nature of man and the universe as God's reflection.

Any student of foreign languages will tell you that until he learns to think in the language he is trying to master, his progress is slow and his fluency much restricted. However, when he no longer needs mentally to translate from the old, but is able to think and speak directly in the new tongue, he has taken the necessary step forward towards the ultimate mastery of that language. A Christian Scientist's experience in practicing the truths he is learning is much the same. As he thinks and acts from the basis of the perfection of God and man, the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter, he is truly demonstrating Christian Science.

Mental self-discipline is a most necessary means to this end. Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 340 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "There is no excellence without labor; and the time to work, is *now*." Let us place the weight of our thinking on the side of Truth and, in genuine humility and consecration, let us live conscious of the presence of God, good. Thus we shall know that nothing can hinder our realization of man's present perfection.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Speaking of Arizona . . .

I hesitate to mention Arizona—
It stays in my memory so gently—
Nothing so blue as the sky there,
Nowhere the air more balmy,
Nothing more lovely than the date-palms,
The palo verde, the cacti, the desert
And the copper mountains in the south;
Nor the evergreen and the canyons
As the roads wind north from Phoenix,
Up Yarnell Hill, past Prescott
And Williams, and on to Grand Canyon
And the Kaibab Forest—Yes, I hesitate
To mention Arizona, and yet
All its natural loveliness remains
In my memory, with its so well-chosen
State motto: "God Enriches."

Grace Meredith

LA ETERNA PERFECCION DEL HOMBRE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

En el Genesis leemos (1:27, 31): "De manera que creó Dios al hombre a su imagen, a la imagen de Dios le creó. . . . Y vió Dios todo lo que había hecho: y he aquí que era muy bueno." Cristo Jesús amonestó en su gran sermón (San Mateo, 5:48): "Sed, pues, vosotros perfectos, así como vuestro Padre celestial es perfecto." Hoy en día los hombres están deseando tener la seguridad de que la perfección que se implica en estas palabras bíblicas es un hecho actual, aquí y ahora.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en la página 39 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "'¡*Ahora*', exclamó el apóstol, 'es el tiempo acepto! ¡He aquí *ahora* es el día de salvación!'—indicando no tanto que ahora es el tiempo en que los hombres deben prepararse para la salvación o seguridad en un mundo venidero, sino que es ahora el tiempo en que se debe experimentar esta salvación en espíritu y en vida. Ahora es el tiempo cuando tanto las penas como los placeres materiales debieran desaparecer, puesto que ambos son ilusorios, siendo imposibles en la Ciencia."

Tenemos que comprender claramente que la perfección del hombre, el cual es la expresión de Dios, es natural y necesaria. Y puesto que Dios, el bien, es el único poder, no hay nada que pueda impedir o intervenir con la expresión perfecta de la Mente perfecta.

Pero no podemos aceptar este nuevo concepto acerca del hombre y su perfección con todo lo que implica, y al mismo tiempo continuar con nuestra manera errónea de pensar. Jesús nos dice que no podemos echar vino nuevo en odres viejos, y por cierto que el concepto del hombre como un ser perfecto y espiritual no está de acuerdo con las suposiciones de limitación, enfermedad, debilidad, pecado y mortalidad. Nuestra premisa debe ser ahora la Mente y no la materia. La señora Eddy explica esto claramente cuando dice (ibíd., pág. 279): "Una conclusión lógica y científica se puede alcanzar únicamente por el entendimiento de que no hay dos bases de la existencia, la materia y la mente, sino una sola,—la Mente."

Las cualidades divinas se expresan en el hombre; y puesto que la naturaleza e individualidad verdaderas del hombre se revelan enteramente aparte de la materia, la materialidad ya no puede ocultar la expresión de la idea de la Mente. Esto es lo que tiene efecto cuando vemos un cambio favorable en las experiencias humanas:—un ambiente más feliz, más libertad, mejor salud, conceptos morales más elevados. Ciertas cualidades que reflejan a Dios han encontrado expresión en la conciencia individual, y en donde estas cualidades están presentes, no hay lugar para lo que se suponga que sea contrario.

No se ha cambiado nada que sea real en este proceso. El hombre es perfecto, aunque los sentidos materiales den testimonio de un estado de discordia. ¿Por qué? Porque el hombre verdadero es enteramente espiritual. El hombre es la idea o el reflejo de Dios, y el testimonio material no puede alterar su perfección,—en verdad no tiene nada que ver con el hombre real y efectivo. Uno puede soñar que está en la cárcel, condenado sin esperanza de libertad a una vida separada de los que ama. En el sueño está triste, se preocupa por su familia, siente remordimientos por el crímen que ha cometido y condena la ley por no ofrecerle más oportunidad de reforma. Cuando se despierta, el sueño se desvanece. No sólo se encuentra libre, sino que sabe que el sueño no era real, no formaba parte de su vida despierta. Todas las sensaciones del sueño, las emociones y los acontecimientos eran ilusiones; no tenían efecto sobre su estado genuino. Ni una de las condiciones del sueño tenía la más mínima relación con la realidad, después de que despertó, —pero ni eran verdad tampoco mientras estaba soñando.

Lo que parece ser materia o un concepto material de la existencia, pretendiendo que hay vida e inteligencia en la materia, no es el hombre. Esas falsedades acerca del hijo de Dios deben ceder a la verdad respecto al hombre tal como es y como siempre ha sido, espiritual y perfecto.

Cuando el amor, el altruísmo, la honradez, la fe, la compasión, la justicia, y la consagración al bien toman posesión de nuestra conciencia al punto de excluir de ella todo concepto de una presencia o realidad de algo que no se parezca al bien, esta espiritualización del pensamiento vence inevitablemente cualidades negativas. Este proceso de expresar conscientemente las cualidades que reflejan a Dios demuestra la naturaleza espiritual del hombre y del universo como reflejando a Dios.

Cualquier estudiante de idiomas extranjeros nos dirá que hasta que aprenda a pensar en el idioma que está estudiando, progresa lentamente y le falta la facilidad en el hablar. Pero cuando ya no necesita traducir mentalmente lo que está pensando en otro idioma, sino que es capaz de hablar directamente en la nueva lengua, ha dado los pasos necesarios para dominar finalmente aquel idioma nuevo. La experiencia de un Científico Cristiano al aprender a practicar las verdades que está estudiando es muy parecida. A medida que piensa y obra sobre la base de la perfección de Dios y el hombre, la totalidad del Espíritu y la nada de la materia, está demostrando la Ciencia Cristiana verdaderamente.

La disciplina mental que ejerce uno sobre sí mismo es cosa muy importante para lograr este fin. Mary Baker Eddy nos dice en la página 340 de su obra MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "No hay excelencia sin labor, y el tiempo para trabajar es *ahora*." Coloquemos el peso de nuestros pensamientos al lado de la Verdad, y con humildad y consagración genuinas vivamos conscientes siempre de la presencia de Dios, el bien. Así sabremos que nada puede impedir nuestra comprensión de la perfección actual del hombre.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Paragraphs of Ranch Life by O. Henry

But O. Henry was still the dreamer and onlooker rather than the active or regular participant in the cowboy disciplines. He learned, or rather absorbed with little effort, the art of lassoing cattle, of dipping and shearing sheep, of tending and managing a horse. Even the cowboys conceded his premiership as a bronco-buster. He became also a skilled amateur cook, than which no other accomplishment was more serviceable on the La Salle County ranch (Texas).

He lived with the Halls not as an employee but as one of the family. He rode regularly once a week to Fort Ewell fifteen miles away and occasionally to Cotulla which was forty miles from the ranch house. But his interest was mainly in the novelty of ranch life, in the contrast between it and the Greensboro (North Carolina) life, in the strange types of character that he learned to know, and in the self-appointed task of putting what he saw into paragraphs or pictures which he promptly destroyed.

This blend of close observation, avid reading, varied experience, and self-discipline in expression was an incomparable preparation for his future work. No occasional visitor on a ranch, no man who had not learned to hold the reins and the pen with equal mastery, could have described Raidler's ride in "Hygeia at the Solito":

". . . They sped upon velvety wheels across an exhilarant savanna. The pair of Spanish ponies struck a nimble, tireless trot, which gait they occasionally relieved by a wild, untrammelled gallop. The air was wine and seltzer, perfumed, as they absorbed it, with the delicate redolence of prairie flowers. The road perished, and the buckboard swam the uncharted billows of the grass itself, steered by the practiced hand of Raidler, to whom each tiny distant mott of trees was a signboard, each convolution of the low hills a voucher of course and distance."

None but a sensitive nature, gifted but disciplined, could achieve a paragraph like this from "The Missing Chord":

"The ranch rested upon the summit of a lenient slope. The ambient prairie, diversified by arroyos and murky patches of brush and pear, lay around us like a darkened bowl at the bottom of which we reposed as dregs. Like a turquoise cover the sky pinned us there. The miraculous air, heady with ozone and made memorably sweet by leagues of wild flowerets, gave tang and savour to the breath.

"In the sky was a great, round, mellow searchlight which we knew to be no moon, but the dark lantern of summer, who came to hunt northward the cowering spring."—From "O. Henry Biography," by C. Alphonso Smith. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Every Java Village Has Its Market

There are villages or small towns at very frequent intervals along the Java roads, and a market in every one of them. . . .

The markets are a blaze of colour. There is the green and gold of firm, shapely carrots, tied together in bunches of exactly matched sizes; there are piles of scarlet or yellow tomatoes, and palest green lettuce; tiny pale pink onions; celery, beans, peas, spinach, nuts of all kinds, melons, pumpkins, pineapples, bananas, mangoes, and flaring red chilies mixed with others of the most vivid green. There are cabbages, cauliflower, beetroot, cucumber, yams, taro, labak (a white root rather like a giant radish), grindjol (a huge green pod), and glowing purple tarong (the "aubergine" of France), mandarin oranges, bunches of red and white radishes, mangosteen (some of them split open to show the pure white heart living in its crimson bed), and ramboetan in flamboyant bunches, looking rather like red, hairy horse-chestnuts, and a hundred and one other good things; even strawberries are not missing from the list.

The vendors, each in his best sarong, spotless white shirt, and jaunty Batik headdress, sit cross-legged and smiling on the sloping benches in the midst of their wares. . . .

The buyers are as interesting as the sellers and their wares. In their brilliantly coloured garments, moving softly on their bare feet, and blessed as they are with low voices and a musical language, there is none of the clatter and hubbub of the West; nothing but a sort of murmuring chatter. The Javanese never shouts. And the colours seem to merge and weave and mingle themselves into ever-changing patterns as though they were part of the transformation scene at a pantomime. —From "Java Pageant," by H. W. Ponder, F. R. G. S. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Song for Snow

Grass is never still—
Too volatile
To hold for long
Traces of little feet that throng
The leaf-ways of the earth.
This is the worth
Of that deep silence—snow,
To show
The passing of invisible things—
Yea, even with folded wings
They walked among us, and we did not know.

Marion Brown Shelton

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1940

Warm Bed Addicts Get Attention

New service for Harvard students shuts windows and turns on heat in the early morning.

Exploring the News

You don't like to get up in a cold room these wintry mornings?

Neither do Harvard students. As a matter of fact, they have a reputation for never liking to get up in the morning—any time; few things are quite so unpopular about the Yard as a 9 o'clock class. But when the frigid winds blow, alarm clocks are ignored; breakfast is very unimportant; early classes (even 10 o'clocks) are not given a second thought. With obvious results. An enterprising Kirkland House man has found the solution. Braver 'han his fellows, he offers (for 5 cents) to get up at 5 o'clock, tiptoe around to your room, and softly lower the window and turn on the radiator. When the time to get up rolls around — warm as toast!

His business is growing by leaps and bounds.

* * *

Anything—such as travel and reading—that brings out the intelligence of high school students also tends to develop their sense of humor, according to Dr. Winifred H. Nash, Boston educational authority, who has spoken on this subject over the Columbia Broadcasting System. "Deeper sympathy and greater tolerance are the well springs of the highest type of humor," said Dr Nash. After conducting "humor tests" at Roxbury Memorial High School, where she is head of the English Department, Dr. Nash reported that only 69 per cent of the pupils tested saw anything amusing in a selection form Mark Twain; Dickens readings amused only 64 per cent; J. M. Barrie, 58 per cent; Thackeray, 29 per cent, and Charles Lamb, 27 per cent.

* * *

During February the night shortens in this latitude by about an hour and three-quarters. The bright planets are a striking feature in the evening skies.

* * *

Moviegoers in and around Boston spent approximately $1,000,000 in the past eight weeks to witness the season's biggest attraction—"Gone With the Wind." Patrons numbering 700,000—a figure nearly equal to the population of Boston—filled two local theaters to capacity for the picture's combined run of 13 weeks. The theater management reports that all publicity, box office and attendance records were broken during Scarlett O'Hara's "visit" to Boston.

* * *

In times of emergency, such as after last week's blizzard, the older means of transportation seem to be those which hold up best. On the day after the storm, there were few places in Massachusetts where footpower was not the best means of getting from one place to another. Modern street cars, taxis, busses, trucks and automobiles—powerful and comfortable though they are—proved hopelessly out of their element. Railroads had less trouble with their locomotives which are basically much the same as they were 50 years ago, than with newer innovations, such as interlocking and block signal systems. And despite the clanking monsters on caterpillar treads which crunch up, snatch up, and fling snow into trucks, the most reliable snow remover again proved to be simple, old fashioned shovels.

* * *

Sandwiched between the Barbour Field House and the Naval Hangar Gymnasium at M. I. T. is the headquarters of W1MX, radio society at the Institute, and popularly known as the "shack." Here gather the "hams" to discuss the latest circuits or the transmitters in process, to brush up on code, or just to see what they can pick from the ether. Recently a small notice appeared on the bulletin boards around Tech offering to send radiograms free to any part of the United States or its territories for those students so desiring. There was only one catch. It being a gratuitous service, no guarantee of delivery could be made.

New England Gets Some New Mountains

Lion Blizzard Sneaking Out; Streets Clear

The great snow storm of 1940 that came in like a lion on the teeth of a northeaster on Valentine's Day is going out like a lamb, very docile and very soiled.

The great white silence that spread over the city when streets were impassable has been broken at last by the rumble of trucks, the ring of the pick ax as it smashes ice ruts in highways, and the shouts of thousands who are clearing the streets and making them once more avenues of active traffic.

The total number of men working today, according to officials, is 8,000, which is considerably under the 12,000 peak registered over the week end. Of this number, approximately 1,000 were assigned to the task of clearing 20,000 drains, gutters, and catch basins in order to accommodate melting snows or rain.

There is need for expeditious work, too, for there was rain today and a lusty gale whipping up the coast.

The moderation in the weather has been a great aid in removal, softening the snow, disposing of some of it in evaporation and making the great mass easier to load and carry away.

George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, has asked newspapers to spread his request to residents in Boston to co-operate with the city by opening up catch basins and gutters on their property in order that everything may be clear in case more rain should come.

According to Mr. Hyland, the ontractors who have supplemented the city's own snow removal force will be released today, and the force will be reduced to about 2,300.

According to Mr. Hyland and Mayor Tobin, the city will begin to release the contractors who have supplemented the city's own snow removal equipment and workers tonight. Other extra workers called in for the emergency will put up their shovels tonight.

Left on the job tomorrow, according to the latest information from city officials, will be 700 permanent city workers, 500 welfare workers, and 2,300 emergency workers, totaling about 4,500 men. WPA still has its 3,500 men on the job today, but present plans call for their discontinuance tonight and tomorrow.

In talking to the press this morning, Mayor Tobin emphasized that the blizzard brought between 30 and 48 inches of snow as far as snow removal crews were concerned—not just 14 inches, as the Weather Bureau figures it.

Gradually side streets have been crawling out from under to join the main arteries, and the walls of snow that have been curled up against the sidewalk, often blocking passage to the street, are yielding to the shovel.

Instead of the splash of tires in the soft slush, there is the familiar clank of chains on the bare streets to give proof that Boston is at last getting down to rock bottom.

And adding volume to the regular flow of traffic are the army of trucks piled high with the vanishing remains of the storm, as they run their continual rounds from street-corner drifts to dumping grounds.

The flat surface of the Fenway playground is mountainous with load upon load of muddy snow that is constantly being pushed up into higher peaks by a tractor plow to make way for the never ending tons that have to have some place to go.

The Fenway is but one of the 60 or more dumping places throughout the city. In some cases the loads are being spilled into the river; in others huge manhole covers are lifted and the snow is dispatched into the sewerage system.

Even Boston Common is groaning under the weight of these discarded drifts that everyone seems in such a hurry to see the last of.

By a Staff Photographer

Tractors and Youngsters Play Around With Snow

Top: Peak after peak rises in Boston's 60 designated spots for tons of snow, but the Fenway playground is still just that for the youngsters who in Alpine manner leap from peak to peak or valley.

Coast Guard Boat Reaches Battered Fishing Dragger

The Coast Guard cutter Thetis reached the partially disabled Gloucester fishing dragger Salvatore and Rosalie, 15 miles of Brazil Rock, N. S., at noon today the Coast Guard announced.

In a previous radio contact with the dragger, the Thetis was informed that the crew of the fishing vessel had made partial repairs to the vessel's intermediate shaft and was proceeding at seven knots. The number of men aboard the craft was not determined.

The 41-year-old oyster dragger, Victor, sank last night two miles off Cape Cod near Brewster, Mass., in 35 feet of water after drifting for 15 hours with distress signals flying.

Capt. Jerry Murphy and Engineer Edgar O'Connor, both of Wellfleet, were the only persons on board the Victor. When the vessel sank despite their pumping and bailing, the men took to the dory and rowed for shore. But the ice was too thick, so for the last part of the journey, the two survivors were forced to abandon their dory and dash ashore over the ice floes.

The Victor, however, cannot be classed as a storm casualty, for it sank in a smooth sea. The battering of ice in recent weeks plus engine trouble were factors which contributed to the loss of the Victor.

New Bedford Schooner 'Home' After Adventure

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., (AP) — The storm-tossed 49-foot fishing schooner Palmer's Island was back at her pier Feb. 19 after drifting more than 200 miles in three days.

The vessel, carrying Capt. Daniel A. Casey of Fairhaven and a crew of three, was caught in an easterly gale and blizzard off No-Man's Land, Feb. 14 when a net fouled her propeller.

She was picked up Feb. 17 by Coast Guard boats off the New Jersey coast.

McMasters For New Age Pension Law

Former candidate for Governor to present plank to G. O. P. convention for repeal of security act.

William H. McMasters, Massachusetts old-age pension movement leader, issued a statement today declaring that regardless of the success or defeat of a slate of candidates he heads for delegates-at-large to the Republican Convention he would present a plank to the party's National Committee on Resolutions seeking new social security legislation.

Mr. McMasters said in a statement issued through the Associated Press, he would ask repeal of the present Social Security Act and adoption of a national old-age pension for persons of 60 years and over, to be financed by a "transactions tax levied equitably throughout the nation."

Mr. McMasters, who was a candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in 1938, asserted that the program just announced by that party does not meet with the approval of that part of the Republican Party that has worked so loyally for a national old-age pension."

Young Men Study Active City Rule

A first-hand glimpse of Boston's City Government was given 100 young men, members of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Associates, today in a visit to City Hall and a meeting of the City Council.

Devoting the day to the study of "Citizenship in a Democracy," the boys heard their chairman, Henry T. Bunker, stress the thought that democracy is an institutionalized expression of the Christian philosophy, and must be protected as such.

Maurice H. Sullivan, City Councilor from Brighton, warned against the subtle influence of Communism, and at a Parker House luncheon they heard further exposition of the duty of citizens in a democracy.

Religious Conference To Discuss Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 19—Speakers from labor unions, churches, and colleges will be presented at the annual religious conference to be held at Massachusetts State College, Feb. 23 and 24, to discuss "Religion and Democracy." The program is sponsored by the student United Religious Council.

James B. Carey, President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, will talk on "Unionism: Christian Principle in Practice."

Grocer Plans Party On Silver Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Erving, Mass.

There's going to be a party Wednesday night and the whole town is invited because Grocer Leon Richards plans to celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary in business.

Guests will be Mr. Richards' present and past customers, which means almost everybody.

Music and a floor show will be furnished by the Musical Bergerons and during intermission luncheon will be served in the Congregational Church vestry. There are grocery prizes for customers during the anniversary week.

State Ready For Court In Quabbin Case

A Supreme Court battle over awarding of additional money to the Arthur A. Johnson Company for work on the reservoir at the Quabbin water project was in prospect today, when F. Delano Putnam, sitting as auditor for the Superior Court, held that the firm was entitled to $285,139 additional payment.

The Johnson Company has claimed that it was misled by the State in reports given it of soil conditions at the reservoir. The firm stated that it had bid on the job supposing no blasting or heavy machinery would be required, but that unfavorable conditions were subsequently found.

The firm sought $400,000 additional on its $1,401,752 contract, and Judge Putnam, chief justice of the Boston Municipal Court, was named Auditor for the Superior Court.

Today, Assistant Attorney General Edward O. Proctor said that the Commonwealth would not accept the Auditor's report, and that it was prepared to fight the case through the State Supreme Judicial Court. He said terms of the contract included provisions that the Johnson firm was to make its own examinations of the soil to be handled.

Mount Vernon Church Young Folk Celebrating

The Young People's Society of Mount Vernon Church, located at Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, is this week celebrating its 90th anniversary as a Christian youth organization.

Last night the organization, which was founded in 1850, approximately 30 years before the Christian Endeavor movement, of which it is now a part started, listened to an address by the Rev. Dr. Stanley B. Vandersall, Associate Secretary of the International Society of Christian Endeavor.

A commemorative dinner and a special worship service are among the other events which the Mount Vernon Young People's Society has scheduled for its anniversary week.

State Budget Searched For Possible Economies

Faced by a threatened deficit of $2,000,000 or more during the 1940 fiscal year, State officials today were searching the budget for all possible savings.

For several days Carl A. Raymond, State Budget Commissioner, has been conferring with State Department and Division heads to determine ways and means of cutting appropriations to the barest minimum.

The deficit situation, in the main, is the result of State revenues dropping below the anticipated totals with the result that all departments must cut drastically to avoid the State dropping seriously into the red at the Nov. 30 fiscal year end.

Close Check on Outgo

While some State officials are extremely pessimistic over the possibility of substantial saving, others are encouraged because in the 1939 fiscal year department heads cut their spending programs a total of $1,970,000, and if this feat were duplicated in 1940, the State financial problem would be slight.

One factor in favor of substantial savings this year is the institution of an accrual system of accounting under which for the first time in Massachusetts history the State Commission of Administration and Finance is able to maintain a close check on departmental expenditures day by day. This system also makes possible monthly financial reports to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who is conducting a serious economy drive.

While State revenues, in the main, have been running below estimates, the cigarette tax may run $1,000,000 over the $6,000,000 estimated annual yield, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, stated today. If his new estimate is correct, the savings necessary to prevent a deficit would total only $1,000,000, but other State officials still insist that the cigarette tax will produce only $6,000,000 in 1940.

Better Pictures Soon

These offices claim that Mr. Long's new estimates are based upon the month of November and December, which were high purchase months because of Christmas business.

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission for Administration and Finance, today said that by March 10, when the next monthly financial report is available, a more definite picture of the State's financial situation will be available to the Governor.

New Hampshire University Aids Industries of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 19 — Manufacturers in New Hampshire brought 130 technical problems to the University of New Hampshire's Engineering Experiment Station in 1939, Director George W. Case, disclosed today.

Large and small companies alike made use of the technological facilities in all fields of engineering. Largest number of experiments was in the field of mechanical engineering with 67. Chemical engineering contributed 50 and electrical engineering 13. Sixty-four different companies brought problems.

Work of the station for the manufacturers differs widely in nature, according to Director Case. A general classification lists the problems as the development of new products and processes, location and trial of new process materials, improvement of old products and methods, location of possible markets, tests of purchased and manufactured goods, and certain phases of management.

Particularly designed to aid the small industries of New Hampshire which because of location, financial or other conditions are not able to take advantage of other agencies, the station works without charge except in cases of actual testing.

Strictly confidential is the work of the station. "We attempt to work with as much secrecy on a project as a manufacturer's own laboratory workers would," the Director said. "Only when the station is given permission by the manufacturer are results made public."

R. I. Seeks Air Base Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Congressional authorization for expenditure of $24,000,000 to construct the Navy's northeastern air base at Quonset, R. I., was sought in a bill introduced today by Representative Harry Sandager (R) of Rhode Island.

The development previously had been authorized and $1,000,000 appropriated for land acquisition. Navy officials have recommended that funds be made available at this session to start construction.

Similar legislation is before the Senate. It was introduced by Senator Theodore Green (D) of Rhode Island last session.

Mr. Sandager said if his bill were approved by this session of Congress, Navy Department officials were prepared to spend $2,600,000 on the air base in the fiscal year opening next July 1.

Stamford Fire Damage $100,000

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP)—A general alarm fire in Stamford's central business district today gave firemen a six hour battle and caused damage estimated by fire chief Victor H. Veit at more than $100,000.

The blaze was discovered at 4:30 a. m., in the G. C. Murphy Company novelty store at 26 Atlantic Street, and it was not until 10:30 a. m., that Chief Veit declared it under control.

About 100 firemen and 15 pieces of apparatus fought the fire at its height, pumping thousands of gallons of water into the two-story brick building from 10 hose lines. Volunteer departments from several nearby communities were pressed into service by the Stamford department.

The interior of the building was completely destroyed, and the roof caved in towards the end of the firemen's battle.

Several stores in adjacent buildings suffered extensive smoke damage.

Novel Music Heard at Museum of Fine Arts

It's easy to play the recorder, says Suzanne Bloch of this medieval instrument which recently has been having a revival in the United States.

Miss Bloch, who is the daughter of Conductor Ernest Bloch, came to Boston yesterday with her husband, Paul A Smith, of the Flexner Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., to participate in one of a series of concerts the Museum of Fine Arts is sponsoring Mr. Smith, a professor of mathematics and a logistician, is also a sympathetic performer on the recorder.

One doesn't have to have a musical background to master the recorder, Miss Bloch declared in an interview today. Of several varieties, they are light wooden flutes, held vertically, having a soft mellow tone, very pleasing to the ear. Miss Bloch says they were called recorders because in Elizabethan days birds were known as recorders, and this instrument sounds like the singing of birds.

The sound is, in fact, so delicate, that its clarity is amazing—particularly when heard for the first time, as yesterday, following on the brilliance of 20 brass instruments rendering 17th century Turmmusik.

Miss Bloch, who appeared in Boston a few weeks ago with her lute—which also entertained yesterday—was enthusiastically received by an overflowing audience in the fitting setting of the Museum's Tapestry Room, found herself afterwards besieged with questions as to where recorders could be bought, while Mr. Smith was surrounded with autograph seekers. Miss Bloch declares the demand for the recorder is the same wherever she plays.

There are, as has been indicated, several kinds of recorders, the descant, or high-pitch, the treble, or low-pitch, which is a fifth lower, the tenor and the bass. The bass, four or five feet long, is somewhat unwieldy. The tenor is a little larger than a treble. There is a fifth kind, high and shrill, "good for babies to play on," Miss Bloch smiled.

Miss Bloch had a fine musical background before taking up the recorder, and learned it only accidentally, she says. Mr. Smith used to play the clarinet, which is similarly held, some years back. But neither thinks knowledge of another instrument is a prerequisite.

The story is that Miss Bloch wanted to learn the lute, went to Hazelmere in Sussex, England, to take lessons from Carl Dolmetsch, son of Arnold Dolmetsch, who has pioneered the recorder revival in England. Mr. Dolmetsch told her everyone who learned the lute had first to learn the recorder. He taught her all kinds of Elizabethan instruments that go with the recorder, such as the spinet, harpsichord, virginals, and viols, to make what are called broken consorts. Miss Bloch wound up by being so enthusiastic she returned a second summer, when she gave concerts.

By a Staff Photographer

The Recorder Is Played at Boston Fine Arts Museum

Suzanne Bloch and Paul A. Smith of Princeton, N. J., illustrate use of two types of recorders. Mr. Smith here plays the treble, Miss Bloch the descant. The recorder is a sweet-toned wooden flute.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate to heavy rain, with little change in temperature tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight 30 to 35; strong east and northeast winds, gales alongshore, backing to north tonight and to northwest Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Moderate snow or freezing rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Moderate to heavy rain in east and moderate to heavy snow or freezing rain in west portion tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Moderate to heavy rain tonight; Tuesday rain not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: East and northeast gales over south and central portions backing to north tonight and northwest Tuesday, and increasing northeast winds over extreme north portion reaching gale force tonight, backing to north Tuesday; overcast weather with moderate to heavy rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period February 19, to February 24, 1940 Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain or snow over south, and snow over north portion during first part of the week and again towards the end. Temperature mostly near normal.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	32	New Orleans	43	43
Chicago	34	33	New York	36	34
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	53	48
Helena	17	16	Philadelphia	40	35
Kansas City	31	31	St. Louis	33	32
Los Angeles	54	51	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	81	60	Washington	44	38
Minneapolis	30	29			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 19.
B—Minimum, February 18.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:49 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Tuesday, 8:09 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 9:50 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Edna, His Wife," a new memoranda. Sponsored by the Boston League of Women Voters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway. With Franchot Tone, Lenore Ulric, Katherine Locke and Lee J. Cobb. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones and Mary Martin. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Remember," with Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Wings of the Morning," with Annabella, Henry Fonda and John McCormack. 3:10, 5:05, 8. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. 1:40, 6:35, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux in "Katia" (French film). 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Also "March of Time." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. Fenway: 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Paramount: 10:55, 2:30, 6, 9:35. Also "Earl of Chicago," starring Robert Montgomery. Fenway, 1:10, 4:35, 8:10. Paramount: 9:20, 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Oh Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Ann Shirley. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. March of Time. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—
Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed." 10 a. m., 12:55, 4, 6:50, 10:30. Also "Young As You Feel," with the Jones Family. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 9:35. Dr. I. Q. Quiz. 8:50.

Orpheum—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 3, 6, 9. "Raffles," starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
Edmund Lowe and Wendy Barrie in "Witness Vanishes." 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55. Also "Yukon Flight." 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 3:50, 6:15, 8:40.

South Station Theater—
"Pete Smith—History of the Potato." "Men of Music." "Threads of a Nation." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

State—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 12:05, 3, 6, 9; "Raffles," starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25.

Trans-Lux—
"Wolf of New York," with Edmund Lowe and Rose Hobart. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "The Gentleman from Arizona. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney. Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
The Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard's Arctic Adventures; Hal Kemp's orchestra; "Miracles of Salt Lake," and other shorts.

University—
"Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "A Child Is Born," featuring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo. 3:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Mikhail Sheyne, Russian pianist. 8:30.

Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street—
Lecture-recital on "Development of Instrumental Music," by Emma Endres, New York pianist. Gertrude Marshall Wit, violinist, will assist. 8.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Colored moving picture entitled "Tallatin Gateway Honeymoon." Program presented by Dan Young. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Dutch Paintings by Mrs. Tanner 11 a. m. Also vacation program for children at 2.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Miss Margaret Kurkjian, pianist. 3:45.

Copley Plaza—
Concert sponsored by the Chromatic Club. Elizabeth Golden, soprano; Katherine Dean, mezzo soprano; William Terrill, tenor, and Albert Hardy, baritone. George Reeves, accompanist. 10:30 a. m.

Hotel Vendome—
Regular meeting of the Boston Browning Society. William Clyde De Vane, will speak on "Browning After Fifty Years." 3.

Harvard University, Emerson D—
Lecture by Professor Louis Allard on "Sarah Bernhardt: la femme et la tragédienne." Open to the public. 8.

Five Election Reform Bills Are Filed in R. I. Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Less than a week after Gov. William H. Vanderbilt announced at a Lincoln Day dinner that Rhode Islanders would have an "honest election" in 1940, the General Assembly received five bills this week which would tend to bring about reforms.

In the meantime 169 election officials and police officers in Pawtucket, indicted on charges of conspiracy to prevent the holding of an honest election in the city in 1938, are being brought into the Superior Court and entering not guilty pleas.

In the Senate, Majority Leader Charles T. Algren of East Greenwich, introduced the bills, and they were referred to the Judiciary Committee by Lieut. Gov. James O McManus, who headed the Governor's Special Bi-Partisan Commission on Caucus and Election Laws. The House bills were introduced by Representative William MacLeod of Newport, the G. O P. whip. The bills in substance were the same as recommended by the Commission, which began its study on March 24, 1939, and reported to the General Assembly on Feb. 2.

The Commission said that before drawing up the proposals, it had studied the report of the Grand Jury investigating the Pawtucket election frauds, and of the special legislative committee which had been appointed to investigate election frauds.

The Grand Jury, in its partial report, recommended a system of identification of all voters, clarification of the methods by which instructions may be given at the polls, and heavy penalties for violation of the laws safeguarding the secrecy of the ballot. A major provision of the Commission's recommendation was the elimination of both the latchman and voting machine inspectors. This, the Commission reported, would result in a saving of $15,000 every year. This would be offset to some extent by additional salaries for election officials, but the net saving would be between $5,000 and $6,000 each election, the report said.

The measures introduced this week would make the following changes in the election laws:

A four-member State Board of Elections would be created, to consist of two Democrats and two Republicans, who would be appointed by the Governor for eight-year terms.

There would be a house-to-house biennial canvass of voters and an identification card system. Boards of canvassers would be empowered to divide town or representative districts into voting districts so that no more than 1,800 voters would be served by one polling place.

Persons convicted of crimes or moral turpitude or of violation of the election law would be barred from serving as election officials. Employees of the Federal, State, and city governments would also be barred.

Caucus hours would be lengthened from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., except in towns having less than 500 voters.

All bills will be speedily considered by the Legislators and will be taken from the committees for vote by the end of the month, it was said.

Sprinkler Bill Stirs Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Declaring that passage of House Bill No. 549, requiring installation of automatic sprinkler systems in nonfireproof buildings two or more stories in height, would deal a serious blow to property owners, the Providence Real Estate Board is opposing the measure.

The organization has been promised the support of the Pawtucket Real Estate Exchange which will be effected by the passage of the bill.

The measure was said to have been prompted by a fire which destroyed the Roger Williams Manor in Cranston last summer.

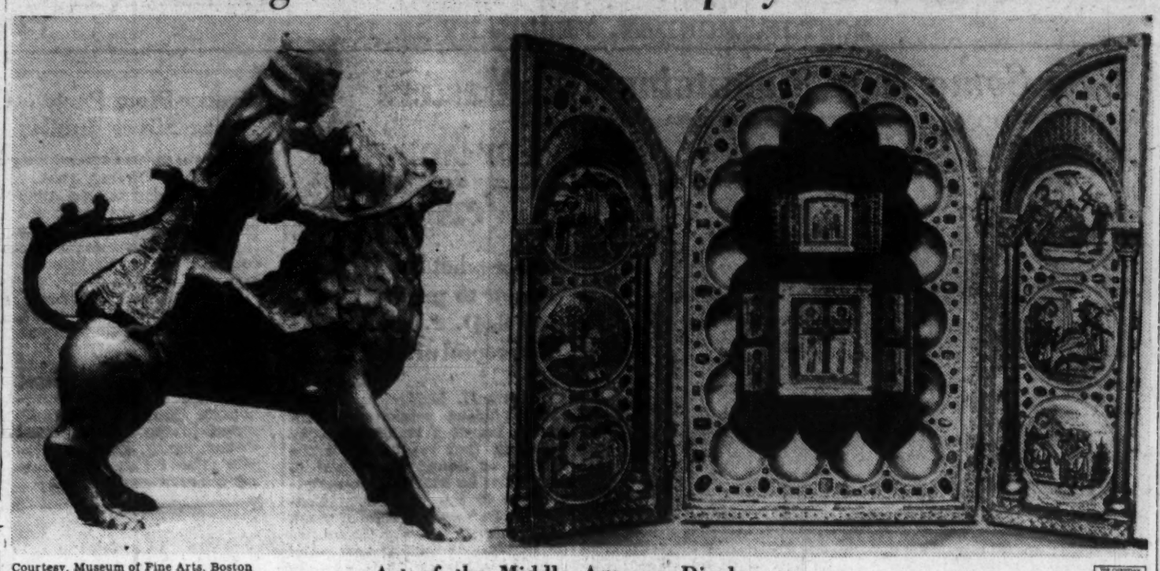
$635,550 NYA Aid For N. E. Students

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Nearly 5,000 students in five New England states will receive $635,550 from the National Youth Administration during the current academic year as their share of NYA's $14,039,268 fund for supplying jobs to college and graduate students.

Administrator Aubrey Williams said 4,751 New England students would get NYA jobs at wages of $10 to $20 a month for undergraduates, and $20 to $30 for graduate students.

The New England allotment was divided as follows: Maine, $69,060; Massachusetts, $378,030; New Hampshire, $69,525; Rhode Island, $69,390; Vermont, $49,545.

Among the Treasures on Display at Museum



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Art of the Middle Ages on Display

Left: Samson on the Lion, a German bronze dating back to about 1300 A. D., is among the pieces shown at the Museum of Fine Arts in its Arts of the Middle Ages. Right: The Stavelot Triptych loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan

Nearly 300 art objects of the Middle Ages, including the pieces shown above, will be on view at the Museum of Fine Arts through March 24. Treasures representing the arts of the painter, sculptor, metal worker, weaver and others during the period from about the year 1000 to 1400 have been lent for this exhibition by such institutions at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Morgan Library, and Toledo Art Museum.

Largely responsible for the exhibit is Dr. Georg Swarzenski, Fellow for Research in Sculpture and Medieval Art. Dr. Swarzenski was formerly Director of the Städel Institute at Frankfort.

Plane Carrier Wasp Leaves On Test Trip

Carrying Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, famed trial skipper of the Atlantic seaboard on the bridge; Wilfrid O. White, compass expert as navigator, and a large number of officials with the usual Navy trial board, the new $21,000,000 airplane carrier Wasp left the Navy's big drydock at South Boston today for two weeks of official trials.

The 14,000 ton craft—739 feet long overall, 110 feet beam, and 79 feet from keep to main deck where planes take off and land—headed easterly and will devote days in severe tests off the New England coast, and on the measured mile off Rockland, Maine. Speed forward and reverse, turning, quick stopping, spurting ahead, and about every conceivable test for the machinery and equipment will be tried. If the Navy Board is satisfied, the craft will be accepted and commissioned by the Navy.

Neighbors in Pioneer Valley Merge Talents Into Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Greenfield is getting ambitious. During the first six months of 1939 it developed a Young People's Symphony of 35 members. During the last six months the Pioneer Valley Symphony grew.

That's just the way it happened. One night last May, two men were on their way to a concert in Albany, N. Y. They were musicians, one a Greenfield concert violinist and teacher, who was responsible for the Young People's Symphony in the musical life of his community. His name was Harold Leslie. The other man was Dr. Herman Livingstone, Brattleboro, Vt., dentist and violinist.

They were thinking about the same thing. They were wondering why they couldn't have a symphony of home talent in their own valley.

"I think I know where we could get an oboe player."

"I can get a trombonist who is one of the best in the country."

That was the way it started. It was exciting, the hunt for talent. It took them to farm and shop, to factory and home. They found a man plowing who glowed when the project was explained to him. You could see his fingers stretching out already toward the instrument in his attic he had not touched for years. Housewives stacked their dishes. Artists left their easels. Salesmen forgot to "talk shop" after hours. Symphony was in the air.

They started with 22 members, saw the number grow to 46 by November. Would the people come to hear them? These were "just neighbors." Ordinary everyday folks like themselves, from Greenfield and Brattleboro, from Northampton and Shelburne Falls.

The Kiwanis Club sponsored the fledgling organization. And people came. And applauded. They liked good music, and they liked the way it was rendered. The first concert was Dec. 10, the second Feb. 4. Audiences were enthusiastic.

Now the Pioneer Valley Symphony prepares for its spring concert, April 17. The seed sown here doubtless will sprout this spring in many a New England hamlet.

It can be done. Greenfield has proved that. If you don't have an instrument, maybe you can make one, as one member of the Pioneer did, Joseph Bohnak. Mr. Bohnak made his own viola.

Port Business Continues At Higher Levels

Port of Boston Business

Despite last week's blizzard and the serious curtailment of all forms of transportation the business of the Port of Boston continues at high levels, and is well ahead of the corresponding period last year, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Imports for consumption as well as those for warehouse continued to hold higher levels than last year. Revenue for the Government in the form of duties collected also were well ahead of last year. Wool receipts have already more than doubled those of a year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Feb. 17, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$ 2,317,870	$ 1,962,276
Imports for warehouse	568,196	567,655
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	726,529	753,826
Duties collected	768,610	479,851
Wool imports (pounds)	3,502,752	451,912
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Feb. 17	Year Ago
Wool imports pounds	88,392,359	34,482,830
Duties collected	$21,508,487	$13,660,117

Camera Club Exhibit

An exhibit of the work of the Lakewood, Ohio, Camera Club was put on display today by the Wells Camera Club at 985 Washington Street. The Club invites the public to view the exhibit, which will be open each evening, and all day Sunday, through Feb. 29.

Sweden to Raise Better Wheat; Other Trade Items From Afar

Foreign Trade Flashes

Swedish farmers are promised better wheat as a result of five years of experimenting and testing by Swedish agricultural experts, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Three new and improved varieties of fall wheat have been produced from a high-yielding type of Swedish wheat, one of which will be at disposal of Swedish farmers in the fall of 1941, the Bureau states. During the past few years Sweden has become self-sufficient in wheat but Swedish mills have been permitted to import certain quantities of wheat which are rich in gluten, chiefly of the Manitoba type. By improving fall wheat which accounts for about 80 per cent of Sweden's total production, it will be possible to substantially curtail such imports.

French Wool Blocked

Exports of wool from Marseilles to the United States, interrupted by the war, are not likely to be resumed for some time, the Bureau states. Most wool grown in that region is of a coarse grade, usually put into carpets, but because of war needs, it is being used for blankets and mattresses.

The exports from Marseilles to the United States in the eight months of 1939—when the war interrupted further shipments—totaled 3,679,000 pounds valued at $824,000. The peak of this trade was in 1937 when for the entire year a total of 13,660,000 pounds was sent to America, valued at $4,164,000.

Danes Short of Steel

Lack of sufficient steel and other essential supplies is handicapping operations in Denmark's shipyards, the Bureau states. Numerous efforts to purchase steel in the United States have been made but it is reported that up to this time serious difficulties have been encountered. Shortage of materials has resulted in postponing the launching of new ships by several important shipbuilding yards.

Trade Court Shift?

Possible shifting of the International Chamber of Commerce from Paris to Stockholm is reported in the latter city, according to the Bureau. Location of the Chamber in a neutral country is considered desirable so its court of arbitration can continue its functions without disturbance. While a commercial court of arbitration in Stockholm cannot assume jurisdiction of suits involving citizens of belligerent nations, it can function as a forum in cases between the Allies, and neutral powers, and between Germany and the neutrals, the Bureau states.

Swedish Yards Busy

Shipbuilding in Sweden reached a new peak in 1939, the Bureau states, with about 250,000 gross tons of merchants ships built in Swedish yards as against 167,000 in 1938. Goetaverken, Sweden's largest shipyard, turned out 14 motor ships in 1939 and has 20 more now under construction.

New Hampshire in Spotlight

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 19 (AP)—Increased political interest was focused upon New Hampshire Democrats today as the State prepared to elect its national convention delegates at the nation's first presidential primary, March 12.

With eight delegates-at-large to be named, 16 Democrats were in the field—11 pledged to a third term for President Roosevelt; two pledged to Postmaster General James A. Farley, one to Vice-President John N. Garner, and two unpledged.

The Roosevelt slate had the backing of Robert C. Murchie, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, who explained he believed the Party should give the President another term if he wanted it. Other Democratic leaders pointed out that the Roosevelt slate could be shifted in accord with the President's wishes in the event he does not run.

The Farley and Garner candidates, as well as the two unpledged, do not favor a third term.

The Democrats also face contests in the two congressional districts. In the First, there are four seeking the two places, while in the Second District, three Roosevelt-pledged candidates seek the two posts. In the First District two candidates are for Mr. Roosevelt, one for Mr. Farley and the other is unpledged.

Republicans had a choice of eight candidates for four delegate-at-large posts. Only one, J. Howard Gile, was pledged; he favors District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, of New York.

The delegate-at-large contests and the third term angle were expected to draw a heavy vote. Delegates will be elected at town meetings and at special primaries in all cities.

Under New Hampshire law, pledged candidates cannot be released until their presidential choice asks them to withdraw their support. In practice, this has resulted in pledged groups throwing their support at conventions to someone favored by the candidate they endorsed.

Democratic leaders are stressing the fact that a Roosevelt-pledged slate, if elected, could get behind the man the President favored if he does not run.

Senator Styles Bridges (R), recognized as one of his party leaders in New Hampshire and himself a presidential candidate, has called for an unpledged slate with a view to "selecting the strongest candidate."

N.H. County Adopts Food Stamp Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Officials of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation are here setting up the machinery for the operation of the Federal Food Stamp Plan for the entire Hillsborough County with the possibility that it may be extended over the entire State.

Robert N. Foote is in charge of the FSCC crew and meetings are being held with officials of the New Hampshire Independent Retail Grocers' Associations, bakery delivery route drivers, dairy salesmen, and salespeople in fruit, meat, produce, and grocery establishments. These meetings will be followed by a general session for all retail grocers and employees.

The FSCC has established a temporary office in the Amoskeag Bank Building from which it is carrying on the educational phase of the program. Arthur A. Atkinson of Boston will serve as local representative.

An audit office will be maintained in Manchester, and while the stamp issuing personnel will be trained by the FSCC officials, they will come from WPA rolls as the stamp issuing office will be a WPA project. The location for the stamp issuing headquarters has not been determined.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE SHOPS?

Watch for the

Spring Fashion Issue of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MARCH 14

The latest news from fashion scouts, the latest flashes of fashion photographers, the latest offerings of the country's smartest shops — all at your finger tips in the Monitor's coming Spring Fashion Issue. Men, as well as women, will find shopping tips for their new wardrobes. Children's fashions, also, will be featured. Many local advertisements will tell you where to buy. It's a readable, usable Fashion Issue for all the family.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Legion Minstrels
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Democratic State Comm.	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Uncle Eph"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial	tra; Vass Family	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	"Americanism Week"
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Play Broadcast"	speakers
8:15	vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	"Play Broadcast"	WMEX Camera Club
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Tragedy and Comedy"	Studio program
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	high school program	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Theater: Carole	Hon. Lewis Johnson on	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Lombard, F. Mac-	"National Defense"	program	B. U. Radio Institute	cal Album"
9:30	Murray in "Made	Allan S. Haywood, talk;	Alec Templeton Time:	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	for Each Other"	"New England Pioneers"	piano; chorus; orch.	tra; Jimmy Shields	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	interviews	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum: Rep.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Fairick J. Roland	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	soloists; orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Lang Thompson's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Eddie Le Barron's Orch.	Network sports	"Day's End"
11:45	Larry Fotin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Eddie Le Barron's Orch.	Network sports	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Carl Moore, music	Gene and Glenn	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star News"
8:15	Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Music programs	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30	the Air	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"; music	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Romance of Flowers"
11:15	"Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Milton Kaye, organist	Piano soloist
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Traveling Chef"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Aira"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	Recordings	Household talk	"It Happened in 1915"	"Songs You Like"
1:45	"Road of Life"	Music; sketch	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orch.	Tune Tabloids
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Tex and Slim"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Margaret Larner, songs
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	String trio
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Music for Every	"Western Serenade"
3:15	"Listen to Band"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Child"; speaker	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	Recordings	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Keen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Network speaker	Organ recital
4:00	"Know Your State"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Of Men and Books"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"The Vagabond Trail";	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Matinee;	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	strings and reeds	Vocal recital
4:45	music	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musical program
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, soprano;	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Mozart Concerto Series:	Song recital
8:45	Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	Goldcoast Riders
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"This War"; talk	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	"Anne Royall"	Popular quiz	War news from France	Variety Hour
9:30	Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	Nan Wynn, songs	Robert Hillyer	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Toronto hockey game	News Service
10:15	Talk, Kari Compton	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Or.	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music	Toronto Symphony Or.	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Cong. Joseph W. Martin	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Bobby Byrnes's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, Feb. 20

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of (Natural) Science Research Review."
7:15 p. m.—Instruction and Training in Morse Code.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course; Dr. C. Davies Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—"Hungarian Folk songs, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Broadcast in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; light music; survey in Esperanto; Romagna choruses; 2RO's "Mail Bag"; 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 8.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Eindhoven—9:35 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Merit System for Benefits Is Proposed by the Maine UCC

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 19—The Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission is working on a comprehensive study of benefit payments and plans to report to the Legislature of 1941 on the desirability of a merit rating system which is not provided by the present State law.

Such a system would mean that contributing employers who maintain a steady employment record over a given period would be rewarded by a reduction of their employment compensation tax and that employers who have a poor record of employment would be penalized by having their tax rate continued at the present maximum rate or, possibly, increased beyond the present rate.

The Commission, in its third annual report of July 31, 1940, declares that the desirability of a merit rating system at present is a moot question throughout the country. "Only one State, Wisconsin, has had a full year's experience on the merit rating plan, and several other States begin merit rating in 1940," the report states, declaring that experience of other States so far is inadequate for a conclusive opinion as to its desirability.

The Commission has set up employers' experience rating ledgers, and the final report, which will be made to the Legislature, will be based on two and three-quarters' years of benefit payment experience, ending with the third quarter of 1940.

The annual report of the Commission reports that the last half of 1939 showed a definite improvement in business conditions, and this improvement, it since has been announced, is continuing into the current year. Net contributions for 1939 amounted to $2,930,529.14, a gain of $170,225.83 over 1938, while benefits paid out in 1939 were $3,027,078.43, against $4,535,455.04 disbursed in 1938.

Decline in the benefit payments in 1939 was not due wholly, however, to improved conditions because in many instances unemployed persons had exhausted their wage credits in 1938 and had had no subsequent employment which would make them eligible for further benefits in 1939. With many of these persons becoming eligible again as of April 1, 1940, when 1939 earnings come into the picture, it is possible that there may develop a volume of business in late March and April equal to the early 1938 volume.

Declaring that neither politics nor need but only the apparent ability of the applicant to meet the specifications of the employer is the basis for its placement service, the Commission feels that its employment division in making 16,464 placements in private industry in 1939 has made a creditable record. The number of placements in 1938 was 10,084, and in 1937, 2,833.

Of the 16,464 persons for whom jobs were found in 1939, 12,127 were found regular employment and 4,337 temporary employment. The Commission maintains 13 employment offices throughout the State at which unemployed persons may register and through which any private industry free of charge may seek employees.

Maine for Farley?

Confirming reports to that effect, Fred H. Lancaster, State Democratic Chairman, said this week he believed the Maine delegates would be favorable to James A. Farley for President, provided, of course, that President Roosevelt should not be a candidate for a third term.

Colorado Valley Hunting Camp Of Americans 25,000 Years Ago

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

North America has been inhabited by mankind for nearly 25,000 years, according to Dr. Kirk Bryan and Louis L. Ray, Harvard geologists, who have completed an intensive study of the geological evidence found at one of the oldest known habitation sites in the New World, the so-called Lindenmeier Valley in northeastern Colorado.

There archaeologists of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington have uncovered a vast number of human artifacts associated with the remains of extinct animals. There has been general agreement on the major elements of the situation ever since the site was first opened some six years ago by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts Jr., but this is the first presentation of scientific proof.

It was a hunting camp of primitive Americans, says Professor Bryan, people who pursued large bison, camels, and mammoths during the closing years of the last great ice age. Heretofore, any dating of the remains has been guesswork. Some of the animals hunted and eaten by the ancient hunters have since become extinct, and there still is reason to believe that they may have survived a long time after the actual withdrawal of the ice.

Country Much as Today

According to Dr. Bryan, the last great glacial period in eastern and central North America was the Wisconsin. Geologists now recognize that this was broken up into at least four substages with long intervals of ice retreat between them, when the climate and general picture of the country may have been much the same as they are today. Similar ebbs and surges of the ice have been found in Europe, and Dr. Bryan points out that they correspond roughly in dates, insofar as they can be dated at all, which roughly correspond. Presumably they were due to a common cause, as yet the subject of much speculation.

By an extensive series of correlations, the Harvard geologists find that the period of occupation of the Lindenmeier site would correspond to the time immediately following the so-called St. Johnsbury or Pomeranian glaciation to the eastward. This was the second to the last great ice advance in North America, dated rather vaguely on both continents by the counting of varves or layers of clay which were lake bottoms when the glaciers were retreating. The streams from the melting ice sheets laid down new layers each year. The most acceptable figure is approximately 25,000 years from the end of this St. Johnsbury substage to the present time.

This fixes the presence of mankind in North America much earlier than has generally been supposed by anthropologists. Only recently have they become willing to entertain the idea of ice-age human beings on this continent.

Colorado Almost Arctic

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ray have both investigated the Lindenmeir site and assert that the evidence checks up fairly well with geological data where other finds of artifacts of these first Americans have been found.

Reconstructing something of the country on which the mysterious people struggled for a livelihood in the midst of the glacial period, the geologists say that in the first place the climate of northeastern Colorado was somewhat cooler than at present, and sometimes almost Arctic.

"Strong winds blew across the flood plain surfaces not well protected by vegetation, so that dunes were piled up and pebbles cut and polished by drifting sand. Rain and snow in the mountain area may have been greater. In the plains, however, a dry, near-Arctic climate must be postulated, similar to that of the Canadian Great Plains. The cold drying winds from the mountains prevented the formation of true forests, so that the plains were covered with prairie types of vegetation with only scattered groves of trees.

"In such a severe environment, the sheltered Lindemeier Valley, with grass and water in its springy meadow, must have been an ideal spot for the beasts. Here a hunting people would find year after year the necessities they required, water and game for food. But just as the bison of more recent history migrated southward in winter, so the ancient animals probably migrated, and the hunters with them. This would explain the lack of human remains or of shelters at the site and also explain the wide distribution of Folsom finds throughout the region from Saskatchewan to Texas."

Shipyard Builds 1840-Type Skiffs

The Quincy Adams Yacht Yard in Quincy has undertaken construction of three skiffs, similar to craft built a hundred years ago, for the 92-foot clipper-type schooner being built in Bloomington, Del., for William Robinson, a yachtsman.

The boats include a 14-foot rowing tender, an 18-foot sailing tender and an 18-foot power tender. Research necessary to copy designs in vogue a century ago is being made by Capt. Alexander Kronnin, master of the new schooner, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy of Imperial Russia.

Six other boats being built at the same yard for members of the Beverly Yacht Club at Marion are to be copies of the famous Yankee one-design class racing sloops. They are 30 feet, 6 inches overall, 24 feet on the line, 6½ feet wide, and have a draft of 4½ feet. They are Marconi sloops, modern in every respect, will have a sail area of 310 feet, and overnight cruising accommodations.

Landis Defends New Deal Policies

Laying the blame for extension of government bureaucracy at the door of "cut-throat competition" in business, Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School yesterday defended New Deal administrative agencies as necessary measures for the regulation of business.

Speaking at the final session of this season's Newton Community Forum, Mr. Landis also declared for New Deal social legislation which he deemed "essential in dealing with the claims of the people in gaining security, comfort, and the necessities of life."

"These claims of the people for protection constitute our charter of liberty," he said, "almost as important for the maintenance of civilized living as the Bill of Rights itself. Indeed, the liberties guaranteed by that document mean little to an individual denied by threat of discharge from his employment from associating himself with his fellows in a trade union."

The Wagner Labor Relations Act, Dean Landis said, is "pretty good as it is" and has "the best batting average of any governmental agency before the Supreme Court."

Such Is the Life of Show Dogs

By a Staff Photographer

Done in Crayons

Valiant Victor II has his picture sketched by Miss Mary R. Stacknis of Hudson, N. H., while his mistress, Mrs. A. W. Corbett, of Wollaston, keeps the bouncing wire hair in order.

Inset—Miss Katherine Robinson's Great Dane, Joralsted Fleta, yawns on order.

Mechanics Building Is 'Big Top' But It's 12 Rings of Dogs

Yips and yaps of toy dogs, the throaty bass of Great Danes and Irish wolfhaunds and an obbligato by Basset hounds and hunt club retainers provide vocal advertisement that the Eastern Dog Club's twenty-eighth annual show is in full swing at Mechanics Building.

The show closes tonight, the judges working against time even with the long list of classes run off on the opening day yesterday.

Twelve rings were going full tilt today in order to award firsts and best-of-breed to what remained of more than 70 classes represented in the entry list of 1,168 thoroughbreds. A number of the dogs are literally having their day, taking ribbons here after collecting similar awards last week at the New York show.

The pets range from tiny Chihuahuas averaging about one pound to patient, phlegmatic, furry Newfoundlands and St. Bernards, tipping the scales around 200 pounds. In between are sleek Afghan hounds, spotless white Great Pyrenees, lively Kerry Blues, muscled Doberman Pinschers, a wide variety of Scotties, fox terriers, wire hairs, Cairns, Bedlingtons, Sealyhams, Yorkshires, Welsh Corgis, several miniature breeds, a large entry of spaniels, including Irish water spaniels; Airedales, to be sure, Dalmatians, Boston terriers and aristocrats of the field, the pointers and setters. The row upon row of benches reads like the "Who's Who" of dogdom.

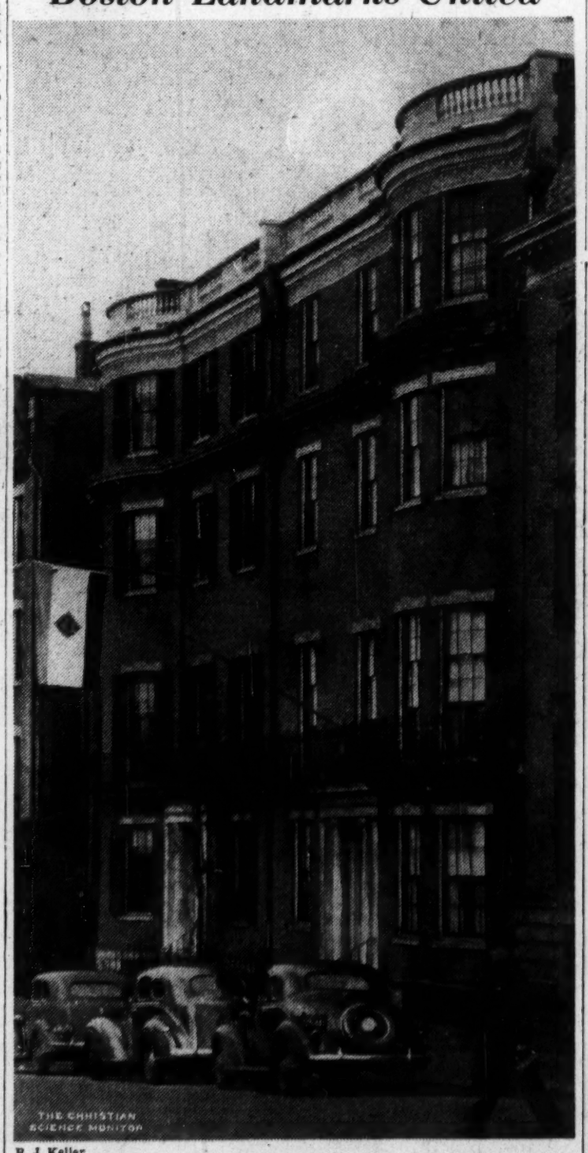
Dinner to Honor 'Modern Pioneers'

In an effort to dramatize the new American frontier—the frontier of finding new products for the expansion of human progress and enjoyment—some 30 noted New England inventors will be honored at a banquet at Hotel Copley-Plaza tomorrow night.

As guests of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the National Association of Manufacturers, the men will be given the title of "Modern Pioneers." The banquet will also mark the 150th anniversary of the founding of the United States Patent Office.

Among those who will receive awards presented by Dr. Karl T. Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology are: Edwin H. Land, inventor of Polaroid glass; John C. Garand, inventor of the rifle that has doubled the Army's firing power; Prof. Harold E. Edgerton of M. I. T. who has revolutionized the taking of high speed camera pictures; Dr. Howard M. Barber of Westerly, R. I. inventor of the printing press on which color magazines are printed; James L. Cox of Salem, inventor of a new type of covering for fluorescent lamps.

Boston Landmarks United



R. J. Keller

Two historic Beacon Hill residences were joined recently when the Women's City Club purchased the Ronald T. Lyman house at 39 Beacon Street, adjoining the Club, which is located at No. 40. The Club will not occupy the Lyman house until next fall.

Malden Girl Wins Title Of 'Miss Mt. Hood'

On a sunny, windless day that was ideal for the 50,000 spectators but which produced a sticky snow that slowed up competitors, the Mt. Hood Golf and Recreational Association finished up its much-postponed fifth annual carnival yesterday. The two-day program was topped by the selection of trim, blonde Miss Frances Griffin, Malden high school junior, as "Miss Mt. Hood" of the Melrose festival.

Ski jumping, toboggan and sled races and a girls' hockey match covered the formal program, but the most unusual and entertaining event of the day was a mock battle between "Russians" and "Finns"—a military maneuver and skirmish staged by two detachments of the Headquarters Company of the 182nd Infantry, M.N.G. To the rattle of gunfire, the white-garbed Finns, on skis, surrounded the Russians entrenched in a wooded hillside position on the golf course. Equipment included short-wave radio and machine guns transported on toboggans.

At the close of the carnival, when the crowd started home, the western section of the City experienced a traffic jam probably unequaled in its history. In streets narrowed by huge snowbanks, cars and busses were stalled for an hour and a half while traffic police tried to keep lanes moving.

Sports contests resulted as follows:

Ski Jumping, Class B—Won by William Moen, 141.3 points; Birger Johnsen, second, 136.8; John Damon of Concord, third, 134.5; Carl Fredericksen of Roslindale, fourth, 131.6; Joseph Williams of Concord, fifth, 130.9.

Ski Jumping, Novices—John Simpson, Melrose, 116.8; John Thibodeau of Lynn, second, 114.6; Norman Williams of Newton, third, 112; W. Dumas of Medford, fourth, 109.3; D. Levy of Chelsea, fifth, 107.7.

Toboggan Race—First team (George Joyce of Everett, Dominic Nichalo of Everett, Edward Homer of Chelsea, and Barbara Heron of Revere) timed 26s. Second team (Andrew Williams of Melrose, Charles Coleman of Melrose, Arthur Lee of Melrose, and Frederick Brussard of Saugus) timed 27s.

Sled Race for Grammar School Boys—Won by Richard Swansburg; Robert Sawtelle, second; Joseph Sawtelle, third; all of Melrose.

Anglo-American Peace Celebrated

King's Chapel yesterday celebrated 125 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States with a special service. It was in commemoration of a previous occasion in King's Chapel when, overjoyed at the single year of peace which had existed between the new nation and its former mother country, the Legislature of Massachusetts decreed a solemn service be performed "on the 22nd of February, 1815, in celebration of peace between the United States and Great Britain."

Representatives of several military societies were present, including Sons of the American Revolution, members from the Society of the War of 1812, and the British Officer's Club of New England. The British Consul-General in Boston, Hugh A. Ford, occupied the Royal Governor's pew. As at the first service, the music of Handel was sung by the choir.

The 125 years of peace, the Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins, pastor of King's Chapel, said in his sermon, "and their meaning for the whole world are so vital that we must not overlook it in the painful stress and anxiety of the present state of the world. It is our bounden duty as churchmen, as lovers of justice and good will, to observe this anniversary of a treaty that for 125 years has been respected and kept."

New Ski Trail Record

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 19 (AP)—Skimming over the lightning-fast Thunderbolt Trail on Mt. Greylock in 2 minutes, 24 and 2/10 seconds,, Alex H. Bright, of Boston's Hockberger Ski Club, won the Massachusetts downhill ski race yesterday. The mark set a new record for the mile and a quarter course. The Dartmouth Outing Club carried off the team award with Adams ski runners second.

Freight Ready For New Haven —If Rates Cut

Launching a co-operative endeavor to assist the South Shore division of the New Haven railroad, businessmen in the South Shore area today assured the railroad that "thousands of dollars in freight business" is available for the asking.

The promise of business in an effort to help solve the pending closing of the line followed an informal census after a meeting of 70 businessmen and manufacturers in the area, railroad officials and representatives of civic groups.

The businessmen offered to unite to provide freight business if present rates as provided by the Interstate Commerce Commission could be lowered. Several concerns issued statements showing it was cheaper for them to use trucks into Boston and load there on trains for longer distances than to use the railroad facilities throughout. Others objected to the railroad fees as "prohibitive" and still make a profit.

Fort Ticonderoga Again 'Captured'

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., Feb. 19 (AP)—Fort Ticonderoga has been "reclaimed" for the second time in 165 years by Vermont's hard-hitting Green Mountain Boys.

Capt. Arthur K. Tudhope, a descendant of one of the band who crossed Lake Champlain in boats in 1775 under Ethan Allen to capture the Fort from the British, directed the "attack" of Vermont National Guardsmen yesterday.

This time, however, the trip from Burlington, Vt., was made over snow-covered lake ice by 83 ski-equipped guardsmen and three officers of Company K, 172nd Infantry, who demonstrated the new extended, streamlined formations adopted recently by the U. S. Army.

The guardsmen entered the Fort unmolested. In fact, they were given a hearty welcome by Col. S. H. P. Pell, acting "commandant," whose family has owned the historic structure since 1820. After the guardsmen formed a hollow square within the walls of the outpost, Colonel Pell handed a sword to Captain Tudhope, re-enacting the ancient custom symbolizing capture.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just to take your mind off the blizzard . . . we know where you can practically fill up your clothes closet for $25. Not quite, of course; but there are four pieces in the ensemble, and what with changing things around and adding sweaters and blouses, you could get quite a way through your costume needs with such a set.

It's at Filene's; and features stripes. Very soft beige or gray. There's a striped skirt, and a plain skirt, a striped jacket that makes up the suit, and a topcoat of stripes. From then on, you're on your own . . . but surely you can use your imagination and see just what you could do with such a foundation. Altogether, it makes an attractive outfit, regardless of whether you wear the plain or the striped skirt. The suit jacket is one of those nipped-in styles that give the illusion of slim lines; especially with the up and down stripes! Up in the Suit Shop, and they come in sizes way up to 20.

* * *

Wardrobe bags and they're zippered

Speaking of spring outfits reminds us of Stearns' wardrobe bags that have the "Op-N-Dor" that's equipped with a zipper. When we got one they were on sale; but sometimes sales stop the day after we see them, so the price of $3.95 may not be there now. Ordinarily we were told they are around $5; but with the double protection and convenience they offer, you'll no doubt find they're well worth it. They're made of a sealed cloth that protects against dust and moths. There's a reinforced frame, which means that it won't suddenly tilt on you. And a zippered-door that allows you to get things in and out easily. In attractive floral patterns, bringing in blues and greens and rose and turquoise shades. In either a 60" or a 66" size. If you're new to Boston, R. H. Stearns is on Tremont Street, as well as Temple Place; and easily reached by subway.

* * *

Jewelry display Holds attention

C. Crawford Hollidge's jewelry department is so placed (right by the door, you know) that once we've stopped there, it's all we can do to leave for another department. It's always so stocked up with new items. The last time we were in, their buyer was just taking a lot of new things out for their first showing. Among them some interesting looking silver leaf pins, and clips, and necklaces. To say nothing of a pocket compact with a chain, to which was affixed a lot of silver decoration to hand out of your pocket. Sort of a lapel compact, as 'twere; the idea being to keep it in the upper pocket of your suit. $7.50. Then for a lapel clip, there's the trickiest gold lantern . . . on the idea of the big ones the train conductors used to wave as a signal to the engineer, and the glass in its looks like the old-fashioned bulls-eye glass; in deep red. It swings and everything; just like a real lantern. We also liked the tiny little frogs with the mother-of-pearl backs, and "diamond" legs. For only $2.50. Then of course there are those perfectly enormous lapel clips made up like big rosebuds, using colored stones; all of which are hand set, and give a terribly expensive appearance. For $15 or thereabouts.

* * *

P. S. We can't see that they make life any easier; but they do add interest. We mean those saddle oxfords at Jordan March's . . . that lace up the side, instead of the front! For $5, and no doubt the younger set in your family will be wanting them shortly. One of those convenient places to stop in for a substantial lunch or dinner, right in heart of the city, is Rosoff's Restaurant. At 97 Summer Street, which isn't far from the South Station, and not far from the shopping section. And if you find you'll be making the late train home, you can stop in on the way home and buy yourself an already roasted and nicely browned cricken for the family's dinner!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Polish Fete Postponed

Weather conditions have caused the postponement of the Polish "Karnawa l" scheduled for today. It will be held instead on March 13, according to Bentley W. Warren, Jr., Chairman of the Commission for Polish Relief which was sponsoring the affair.

GREAT LAMP SALE

"I COULDN'T RESIST THEM!"

Featuring Fine Lamps at Exceptionally Low Prices

WHILE THEY LAST!

Feast your eyes and surprise your pocketbook! There's a LAMP SALE going on at all Edison Shops that will do more to brighten up your home than any other thing you can imagine. Lamps, beautiful ones, for every room—all bearing price tags that are a joy to behold. Handsome silk shades and stately bronze bases...everything you could ask for in LAMPS AT GENUINE SAVINGS!

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Thrifty prices plus excellent quality make this an unusual sale. These lamps are a fine investment. They'll delight you for years to come.

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BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Saturday's sales	402,000
1940 volume to date	24,084,730
1939 volume to date	32,483,736

Stock Trend Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Stocks, moving over an irregular range, showed scattered signs of buoyancy today.

Although prices in general slipped a little, upturns from the lows and a few advances over Saturday appeared near the fifth hour. Transactions were at a rate approximating 700,000 shares.

Included on the lower lists were U. S. Steel, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Western Union, and Texas Corp.

Moving upward were Loft, Cluett Peabody, Brooklyn-Queens Transit preferred and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit preferred, all of which touched new highs for the year. Also buoyant were American Airlines, United Air Lines, du Pont, Phillip Morris and Paramount.

Irregular curb dealings saw rises by Pepperell, Sherwin Williams, and Cities Service and declines by American Gas & Electric, Axton-Fisher "A," and Fairchild Engine & Aircraft.

Bonds Irregular

New York City transportation issues moved sharply upward again today in an otherwise irregular bond market.

Brooklyn-Queens Transit 5s were 6 points higher toward the close and such other loans as those of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and Kings County Elevated also were well up.

Although most Scandinavian dollar issues were lower, those of Finland gained a bit.

In the corporate list International Mercantile Marine 6s struck decisively against a lower trend elsewhere with a gain of around 2 points.

Brokers explained the shipping concern stood in line to benefit from recently sharply boosted freight rates. Another favorable factor has been sale to Europe of many of the company's older bottoms.

Wabash 1st 5s lost around a point following reports the RFC might hold up servicing on some of the carrier's loans despite court sanction for the disbursements.

Trimmed smaler amounts were Studebaker 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Alleghany stamped 5s of '50.

U. S. Governments loans moved over a narrowly mixed price range.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Strong demand for British Government bonds straightened out the securities market today after early uncertainty. Industrial leaders shared the gains, especially those of investment caliber. Oils improved throughout the session and coppers tended upward. Profit-taking nipped oils and lack of support left kaffirs slightly lower. Dollar securities not affected by the requisition order tended downward.

Paris: The bourse was in a rising trend today. The "resolute" attitude of Great Britain to the Altmark episode, brokers, said, appeared the chief influence. Rentes closed 5 to 430 centimes higher, the dollar guaranteed issue entirely recovering the coupon detached in the previous session.

Amsterdam: Losses running to 2 points predominated in the bourse today. American issues were irregular, steels steady to a bit higher and rayons and rails lower.

Liverpool: Tipped off by lower Far Eastern markets, cotton futures declined 11 to 14 points today.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs of Record
Consol Film Ind pf	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Key W El pf A	$1.75	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Lit Bros pf	$2	Apr. 12	Mar. 30
Rayonier pf	50c	Mar. 11	Mar. 1
Extra			
Asbestos Corp	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Cent P G M	2c	Mar. 29	Mar. 15
Perron G M, Ltd	1c	Mar. 21	Mar. 1
Increased			
Bayuk Cigars	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
First Bk Stk Cp	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Frog Laundry Co	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Sheller Mfg	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Reduced			
Lake Sh G M	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Resumed			
Youngstown S & T pf	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Regular			
Abbotts Dairies	25c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Allied Lab	15c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Am Box Bd pf	17½c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Am Sum Tob	25c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Anchor H Gl pf	$1.62½ Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Atl & C A L Ry	$4.50 S	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Asbestos Corp	15c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Ashland O & R	10c Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 13
Do pf	$1.25 Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 13
Bang & A RR pf	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Bayuk Cigars pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Bankers N Y Ins	50c	Feb. 28	Feb. 17
Bost El Ry	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Ca Indus pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Canada P M Cp	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cent Pat G M	4c Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 15
Champion Paper Fiber 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Coniaurum Mi,Ltd	4c	Mar. 20	Mar. 8
De Voe & Ray pf	2d $1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Dunn & Brad	50c	Mar. 11	Feb. 20
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
El Paso El pf A	$1.75 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 29
Elec S Batt	50c Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 9
Gen Cigar	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 26
Gen Ptg Ink	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hooker El Chem	$1 Q	Feb. 29	Feb. 15
Houdaille H A	62½c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hussman-Lig	68¾c Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Kaufman D Stores pf	$1.25 Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Kings Co Lt 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½ Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lehn & Fink P	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Marsh (M) & Sons Inc	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Minn G Lt 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½ Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Do 5.10 pf	$1.27½ Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Minn G Lt 5% pf	$1.25 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Motor Fin pf	$1.25 Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 16
Muskegon P R	35c	Mar. 30	Mar. 11
Parker Rust P	25c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 26
Pa Sugar	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Quaker Oats pf	$1.25 Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 1
Do pf	$1.50 Q	May 31	May 1
Selby Shoe	12½c	Mar. 5	Feb. 24
Sunset Oils, Ltd	2½c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Udyrie Corp pf	12½c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 14
Union Invest	10c	Mar. 16	Mar. 1
Do 1st pf	95c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
W Canadian Hydro-El Corp, Ltd B	5c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
White Villa Groceers Inc	$2 S	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Wiebolt Strs 6% pf	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pr pf	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Youngstown S & T pf	$1.37½ Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 2

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69¼	69	69¼	+ ⅝
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	48	48	48	Feb17
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	21	Adam-Millis (1)	2	22½	21¾	22½	+ ½
19½	17⅜	Addressog (1.40)	1	18	18	18	Feb17
58½	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	12	51¾	49¾	50¼	— ¾
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 7
7	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.15e)	2	6½	6½	6½	
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	2	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	Feb16
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
16¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
22⅞	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	5	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	177½	177½	177½	
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13	13	13	
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	6	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	7	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	Feb13
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	3	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Feb17
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Feb16
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54¼	54¼	54¼	Feb16
21	19⅜	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
49⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	53	50¼	49	50⅛	+ ⅞
11⅛	10⅜	Am Bank Note	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	Feb17
7⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	43	8	7	8	+ ⅞
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	43	42½	43	Feb16
116⅝	112	Am Can (4)	3	115½	115	115½	— ¼
176½	173⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	173½	173½	173½	Feb17
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	2	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
51¾	42	Am Car pf	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	Feb14
23½	20⅛	Am Ch&C (.40e)	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	108¼	108¼	Feb15
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137	137	137	—1
8⅛	6	Am Colortype	15	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Am Com Alco	4	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb15
5½	5 •	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan26
2⅜	1⅝	Am & For Pow	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	19⅜	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	1	25½	25½	25½	
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5½	5½	5½	
353¼	283⅜	Am Haw SS (1a)	16	32¾	32	32	+ ¼
6⅛	5	Am Hide & Lea	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
37	33⅜	Am H & L p$ (3)	2	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	Feb15
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	58	57⅞	58	Feb16
3⅛	2⅜	Am Ice	36	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ¼
29⅜	24¼	Am Ice pf	3	29	29	29	+ ¾
6⅜	5¼	Am Internat'l	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
41	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41	41	41	
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	51½	50¾	50¾	Feb16
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	3	19½	19¼	19¼	
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	2	53	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	13½	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	
24¾	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	•6	24¾	24¾	24¾	+1
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	5	56¾	56¾	56¾	
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	8	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
10⅝	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	23	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	12	15	14¾	15	— ¼
70	60¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	65½	65½	65½	— ¼
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12¼	12	12	Feb16
10¾	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb16
52½	46	Am Sm&R (⅓e)	18	50⅞	50	50¾	
146⅛	143½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	Feb16
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	70	70	70	+ ½
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	7	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ¼
13½	12	Am Stores (⅓e)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb16
21½	18⅞	Am Sugar Ref	5	22	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
89⅜	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	89	88½	88½	Feb14
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb15
172¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	9	172	171⅝	171⅞	+ ¼
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	5	88¼	88	88¼	— ¼
90½	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	90⅜	90	90⅜	+ ⅜
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb14
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
12⅞	9¾	Am Water Wks	7	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Feb15
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	7	43⅞	43	43¾	—1¼
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
43½	49	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	39	39	39	Feb16
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	76	29⅝	28⅜	29½	+ ¼
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	1	38	38	38	Feb17
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb17
13	11	Andes Cop (¾g)	2	12	12	12	Feb16
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
33¼	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	33	32⅞	33	Feb16
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Feb14
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
51¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅜
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	3	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb15
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb16
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	71	71	71	Feb16
42	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	42	41½	42	Feb13
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	12	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ¼
54¾	50⅜	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	52½	52½	52½	— ⅜
23½	18⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15	15	15	Feb16
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	8	23⅜	23	23¼	— ⅛
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅜
8¾	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	Feb17
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	71½	71½	71½	Feb17
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb13
2⅞	1⅝	Auburn Auto	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3¼	1⅞	Austin Nichols	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
B							
18	14⅜	Bald Loco ct	18	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	4	5½	5½	5½	
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	Feb17
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb17
13⅜	11½	Barnsdall (.15e)	•3	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
30⅛	25¾	Bayuk Cig (⅓e)	1	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	Feb13
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1939	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61¼	61¼	Dec27
32⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	2	31⅝	31¼	31⅛	— ¼
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	22¼	22	22	
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	3	55¼	55	55	—1
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38	37⅞	37⅞	Feb17
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	4	76¾	75¾	76	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	12	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	119	118⅞	119	+ ⅛
34½	28⅜	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	30	30	30	
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	1	10⅜	10⅜	10½	41094
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	19	19	19	Feb17
25¾	21¾	Boeing Airplane	2	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
26	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
23¾	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	13	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ½
23½	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	2	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
25⅞	22	Borg-War (⅞e)	18	23¼	23	23	— ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Feb16
35¾	31½	Bower R B (3)	1	34	34	34	
6¾	6	Brew Corp (.60)	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	13	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
22¾	19¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	5	21⅜	20½	20¾	— ⅜
39⅝	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb16
53	51½	Bristol M (2.40)	2	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	27	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
30	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	8	45	35	42	+12
17¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	13	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
19¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	103	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
76⅜	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	81½	78	81½	+5⅜
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	10	59¼	58¾	58¾	— ¼
25½	22	Bwly Un G (⅛e)	6	22⅞	22¼	22¼	
35¾	35	Brown Sh(⅓e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb16
24⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal(27⅛g)	34	24¾	23⅞	24⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	8¾	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	96	6⅛	5⅞	6	
25¾	20	Bullard Co (⅛e)	4	26	25½	26	+ ¼
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	— ¼
21⅜	18½	Burling Mill (1)	12	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
12½	11⅜	Burr Ad M(.10e)	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	6	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	7	7	Feb15
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Feb16
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	21	4⅛	4	4	
13¾	12⅝	Byers (AM) Co	4	12¾	12½	12¾	Feb16
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Feb17
C							
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	5	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅝	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
7⅜	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	21	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
21¼	16½	Can Dry (½g)	93	21⅜	20½	21	+ ½
5⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	12	5	4⅞	5	
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	3	39½	39½	39½	Feb13
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb13
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅜
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	70½	70½	70½	Feb16
56½	49½	Catepil Tract(2)	4	51¼	51	51	Feb17
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅓a)	23	29¾	29¼	29½	— ⅜
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	18	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
23½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	4	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
5½	4½	Cent RR Nj	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	8⅜	8	8	
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	5	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	14	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	18⅝	18¼	18¼	Feb13
26¾	22½	Cham P&F(.10g)	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
20	15	Checker Cab	1	18	18	18	Feb16

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	39	Ches&Oh (2½a)	18	40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅜
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	Feb16
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	Feb17
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	10	⅜	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	2	1	1	1	Feb14
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb14
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	
¾	½	Chi M S P&P pf	2	½	½	½	
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
35⅞	33⅜	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Feb15
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb17
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	½	½	½	
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb13
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 8
12¼	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	4⅝	Childs Co	9	5	5	5	— ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¾e)	34	85⅞	85¼	85½	— ⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (1.20)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb16
3⅜	3	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb16
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	— ⅛
40¾	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	12	40⅝	39½	39⅞	— ¾
39¾	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	9	38⅛	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅜
43⅜	35⅞	Cluett P (2¾g)	79	44⅜	43¼	44⅛	+ ¾
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	121½	121½	121½	+ ⅝
62⅞	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅞	Feb 9
18⅝	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
106½	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	106	105⅞	106	+ ⅛
105½	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb17
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
26⅛	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	3	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
7⅜	6⅛	Col Gas & El	27	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	88	87⅞	88	
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	Feb10

Commerce and Finance

Bank of England Takes Over British Holdings in 60 U. S. Issues

Business and Industry

Steel Output Off 2 Points To 69 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel markets continue to follow the pattern of recent weeks and buying during the past week remain unchanged or lighter and backlogs and shipments still tend downward, according to a weekly review by the magazine Steel.

"Operations," continue the survey, "are receding less rapidly, the national average last week being off 2 points to 69 per cent. This compares with 55 per cent a year ago. Ingot production remains in excess of new business, consequently a further adjustment between supply and demand is indicated.

Orders Are Small

Individual orders for most products are small. Circumstances surrounding mill deliveries and prices encourage buying for only early needs, with purchases also restricted by tonnage in consumers' inventories and due against previous commitments. Cancellations of old orders have been relatively few, although in some cases buyers are requesting postponement of shipments.

It is still problematical how soon depletion of mill backlogs and absorption of consumers' excess stocks will result in more active buying, since some uncertainty is attached to the probable course of consumption the next 90 days.

Recent shrinkage in automobile assemblies moderated last week, total output of 95,050 units being a drop of only 930 from the week before. This extended the margin over production a year ago to 19 per cent. Last week's reduction was accounted for largely by General Motors Corp.

Steel awards for heavy engineering construction have been boosted sharply by several large orders in the far West.

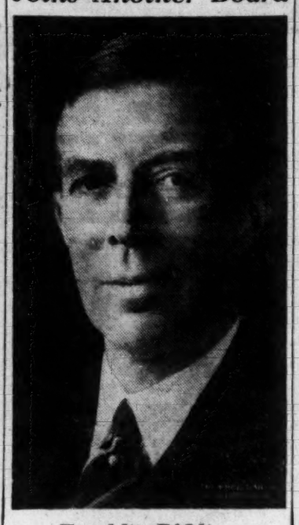
Export business is well sustained. In view of the slackening in domestic orders this quarter, foreign buying represents a larger portion of total tonnage than was true last quarter, when it was about 10 per cent of total volume.

Scrap Prices Weak

No serious dents have appeared in the steel price structure. Producers are encouraged by maintenance of base quotations on recent automotive purchases, since concessions in the past frequently have had their origin in motor car centers. The finished steel price composite of $56.10 compares with $56.50 a year ago.

Scrap prices continue weak, despite recent heavy snowstorms in eastern states which interfered with collection and preparation of old material. Lower quotations in several districts brought the scrap composite down 29 cents to $16.79. This is the lowest in five months and a drop of $5.37 from the peak last October.

Joins Another Board



Franklin D'Olier

President of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, elected a Director of General Refractories Co. Mr. D'Olier, who lives in Morristown, N. J., is also a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, National Biscuit Company, American Enka Company, Howard Savings Bank, Newark, N. J., and Morristown (N. J.) Trust Co.

British Empire Leads in Gold Exports to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The British Empire, in connection with cash purchases of war and other supplies, shipped $119,144,000 of the $263,413,485 of gold which came to the United States in January.

Gold imports dropped off sharply in January from the $451,183,164 total in December.

The Commerce Department said that British Empire shipments included $52,737,000 from Canada, $23,906,000 from the United Kingdom, $20,205,000 from South Africa, $9,743,000 from India, $6,155,000 from Australia, and $6,398,000 from other parts of the Empire.

Another large January gold shipper was Japan, which sent $37,680,000 worth in January, the largest amount from that country for any month since September, 1937.

Other important shippers included the Netherlands $30,415,000; Norway $19,527,000; and Sweden $16,601,000.

Although an unidentified portion of the month's gold imports was deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks for the accounts of foreign central banks and governments, larger amounts of previously earmarked gold were withdrawn during the month, reducing the total of earmarked gold in the United States by $40,033,666 to a total of $1,122,970,000. Individual owners of the earmarked gold were not identified.

Britain Takes Over Citizens' U. S. Stocks

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Great Britain enforced the second stage of her wartime wealth conscription today, taking control of individual British holdings in 60 securities on the United States market.

The first step in the program for calling dollars for war duty was the registration of capital at the beginning of the war.

Owners of the securities will be paid current prices.

The Financial Times explained the Treasury was "mobilizing resources for use only as required and under the best conditions for financing the war and preserving settled conditions on the New York market."

The total value of the securities which thus pass into the ownership of the Bank of England to bolster Britain's drive for dollars was not made known, but it was estimated just before the war that British investments in the United States amounted to about £200,000,000, the equivalent of nearly $1,000,000,000 at the exchange rates then.

Wall Street sources said yesterday the British action would assist in the orderly liquidation of British resources held in the United States for war purchases, if such a course were necessary.

It followed 10 months of negotiations to cushion the shock of British war financing on American stock markets.

To buy airplanes and other supplies, Britain must have cash as required by the United States neutrality law. She has only two ready sources of American dollars —(1) shipment of gold and (2) sale of American securities.

The British Empire has more than $3,000,000,000 worth of gold, cash and American securities in the United States with which to finance war purchases, the Federal Reserve Board estimates, but only about $735,000,000 is in readily-marketable types of holdings.

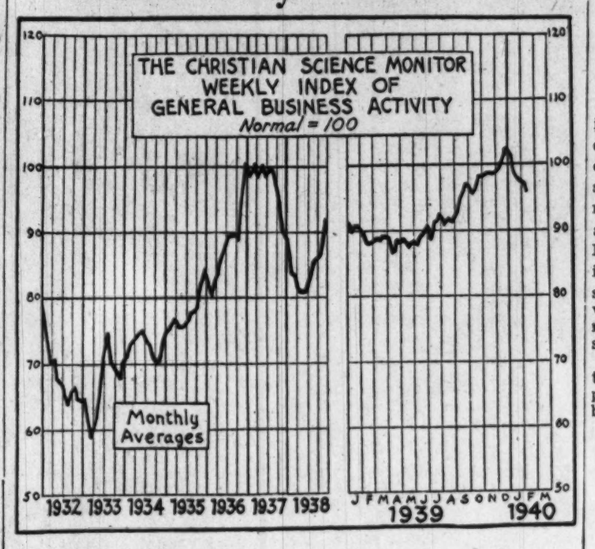
One Wall Street authority described the sequestration as mere mobilization of British "financial power in relation to their fighting power" and, generally speaking, it was not expected to change in any great degree the current sale of stocks.

The stocks (all common unless otherwise noted) included on the British conscription list were:

Allied Chemical & Dye, Allied Stores Corporation, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing, American Can, American Radiator & Standard Sanitary, American Steel Foundries, American Tobacco, American Tobacco "B," Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, Aviation & Transportation, Caterpillar Tractor, Cerro de Pasco Copper, Colgate Palmolive Peet, Columbia Gas & Electric six per cent preferred cumulative series A, Commercial Credit Company, Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, Commonwealth Edison, Consolidated Edison of New York, Continental Oil of Delaware, Corn Products Refining, Crane Company, Crown Zellerback Corporation, Douglas Aircraft Company, E. I. duPont de Nemours, General American Transportation, B. L. Green Company, Greyhound Corporation, Ingersoll Rand, Johns Manville, Kennecott Copper, Loews Incorporated, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Montgomery Ward, Norfolk & Western Railway, North American Aviation, North American Company, Paramount Pictures, J. C. Penney, Phillips Petroleum, Pure Oil, Purity Bakeries,

Radio Corporation of America, Republic Steel, R. J. Reynolds, Safeway Stores, Servel, Southern Pacific, Speigel Incorporated, Standard Oil of California, Sterling Corporation, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Union Carbide, Union Pacific, United Aircraft Corporation, United Airlines, United Fruit, United States Smelting Refining & Mining, Westinghouse Airbrake.

Further Decline in Business Recorded by Monitor Index



A further decline in general business activity was recorded in the week ended Feb. 10 by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. Decreasing for the sixth successive week, the index registered 95.6 (prel.) on Feb. 10, compared 97.2 on Feb. 3 and 88.1 on Feb. 11, 1939. This was 7.4 points below the peak reached at the end of last year and the lowest level since the first week in October, 1939.

The three components of the index contributed to the decline. Electric power production dipped slightly more than seasonally, whereas miscellaneous freight carloadings countered the seasonal movement with a decline which wiped out most of the previous week's gain. On an adjusted basis the carloadings index dipped to the lowest level since early in September.

Bank debits outside New York, the third component of the index, continued the previous week's advance, but the increase fell short of expectations for an intra-monthly gain and the adjusted figure declined.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 10,* 1940	Feb. 3, 1940	Feb. 11, 1939
Combined index	95.6	97.2	88.1
Bk debits outside NYC	86.7	89.0	80.5
Elec power production	102.3	102.6	98.1
Misc carloadings	91.3	94.8	81.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock market action last week was again insignificant. Action this year to date has been curiously similar to a year ago. The bottom last year to date was in the third week of January, and this year in the second, or at least about four trading days earlier. The straight sidewise movement of the last few weeks was even straighter sidewise a year ago. From here on the market made a false dip last year, hitched itself back up to the January high and then plunged down to a 1939 low around March 8.

The short interest rose slightly in January this year, about 20 per cent to about 450,000 shares. The increase was largely in Steel, Motors, Rubber, Chrysler, and Loft; and the short position in Bethlehem actually declined.

Market Resists Bad News

Last week's market resisted bad news as doggedly as the autumn markets resisted good news. Steel operations made their sixth successive weekly decline, to round 68½ per cent, and this week they will probably go at least through 65 per cent. A month ago they were about 85 per cent. Textile operations are actually declining more than seasonally, and the Wall Street Journal Saturday carried a story to the effect that mills would soon have to decide whether to process for inventory or to curtail operations. Rail carloadings are declining, and all told, the business indices are now dropping merrily, quite as fast as they rose last September, and at least the New York Times' business index is back to mid-September levels.

Yet there are some favorable aspects to the business news. Automobile sales are doing better than expected, and Ward's has revised its prediction for February manufacture of automobiles up 20,000 to 260,000. There has been worry lest declining steel operation lead to weakening in the price structure, but there was some reassurance in the fact that when Ford bought sheets recently they paid the full price.

Commodities, also, gave a certain amount of help. That sudden 4-cent rise in wheat on Friday afternoon not only reflected the further sharp decline in Argentine wheat prospects (the latest official forecast is now only 118,000,000 bushels, which will leave little or nothing for export to Europe) but it also indicated the touchy condition of speculative sentiment; the wheat market hasn't had a jump like that since the autumn.

Who Sells Russia, Japan

The copper statistics showed a further decline in January in refined copper inventories, bringing them down to scarcely more than five or six weeks' requirements at current levels; and last week saw some pretty good copper buying. However, some people in the metal trade simply called the shrinkage in refined stocks a product of "the old bottleneck," indicating that the slight rise in blister stocks was of more significance. Moreover the big companies are still contemplating some shut-down beginning March if demand does not further revive, and the copper market is practically in a four-price condition. The recent French contract merely continues the 25,000 tons a month which the French have been taking ever since the war began.

Both the metal and the rubber trades here are much concerned about the sharp increase in copper exports and in tin and rubber re-exports, going particularly to Russia. Particularly in the case of tin and rubber, it is safe to say that the "legitimate trade" is not doing this selling. It is, in fact, turning down very lucrative orders being dangled under its nose by Russian and Japanese buyers.

Rather than taking advantage of them, it is alarmed lest the sudden increase in our re-exports will result in a British closing down and establishment of a licensing system for our imports of British-controlled tin and rubber. This was done during the World War, when a U. S. Steel subsidiary handled the tin under license and the fore-runner of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association handled the rubber. Such action would mean trouble of actual shut-down of futures in these commodities, as futures trading ("stopping contracts in delivery month") is one of the means by which this buying in defiance of the moral embargo can be most anonymously accomplished. For this reason the Commodity Exchange, Inc., is trying to co-operate with the Washington authorities.

"Moral Embargo" Ineffective

The point is that establishment of a "moral embargo" on such staples is quite a different thing from establishing it on specialties such as airplanes and high-octane gasoline, which do not go into ordinary channels of trade. And the conclusion is that unless the government establishes some kind of effective licensing system of its own, the "moral embargo" will remain ineffective and the belligerents will step into the situation.

The new issues market is alive again. Last week's offerings were successes and more are expected. The Triborough Bridge $100,000,000 offering went out the window, and incidentally was a negotiated deal and not sold by competitive bidding as the Port Authority offering is to be sold this week. The Treasury's announcement of a call for redemption of the 3⅜'s of 1943-1940 was not unexpected, and on March a further call and exchange offering is expected for the $738,000,000 of 1½'s due June 15.

London Rail Stocks Strong

Folks here note two interesting London developments. One is the continued strength in rail equities in that market, based chiefly on very favorable guarantees given the British railroads by the government in the fall. The other is the statement of the London Economist that wholesale prices in Britain have advanced in the first four months of the war as far as they advanced in the first 30 months of the World War. One reason of course is that sterling has dropped about 15 per cent, but wholesale commodity prices have gone up about 30 per cent.

The Stock Exchange is getting tougher about losing business to out-of-town exchanges. The Stott Committee report on "multiple trading" has not yet been released, either because the Exchange wants to get the Governor's reaction first or for fear of antagonizing out of town exchange managements. The Russell Committee has had to backtrack slightly on its recommendations for service charges, but the essentials of the program remain the same.

Consensus about the reasons for Morgan incorporation seems to be that (1) conservation of capital, (2) possibilities in the trust business, and (3) income tax savings, were the moving factors. Back of it all is the Banking Act of 1933, with the divorce of underwriting from commercial banking; and ahead is probably the sale of Morgan stock, probably to private persons without offering to the public.

Townsend Asks That U. S. End Silver Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Mexican-United States relations are directly involved in the question of continued purchase of foreign silver which is the subject of a new and sweeping attack by Senator John G. Townsend, Jr. (R) of Delaware today. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee is still pondering its attitude on last week's report of a subcommittee recommending cessation of foreign silver purchases.

Today Mr. Townsend returned to the battle. He declared silver purchases abroad should be halted because of:

1. Expense—"From 1934 to date this country has paid foreigners close to $1,000,000,000 for unneeded silver."

Hits Mexico's Attitude

2. Mexican refusal to settle oil and land disputes: Mexico is the chief beneficiary, and has received $217,000,000 of the $237,000,000 paid for Latin American silver since 1933 he said. Despite this "subsidy," Mr. Townsend declared Mexico "has long been seizing American property and flouting our interests."

3. Purchase of foreign silver injures the American silver producers; and finally,

4. The Treasury's artificially high-priced silver can be used as an "inflation-spending nest egg" to circumvent the debt limit. Against silver already purchased, he said, "the Treasury may issue nearly $1,600,000,000 of American currency overnight" over and above the $45 billion debt limit.

Standard oil and other interests whose property has been taken in Mexico are using silver as a method of economic pressure, it is believed here, making common cause with sound money men who want the silver program ended. Mr. Townsend's statement today was directed particularly against Mexico.

Barkley Favors Program

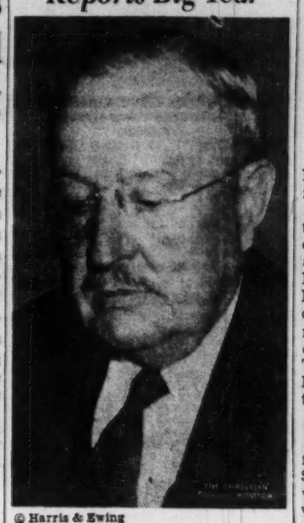
Opposing his view, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, for the Administration insists that "this matter involves our foreign policy"; and he approves U. S. silver purchases to provide Latin America with the money to buy American goods.

Mr. Townsend replied today that the silver program is a "futile effort to purchase good will in Mexico." He continued:

"Mexico's attitude is that of an urchin who kicks his neighbors' shins in the knowledge that said neighbor is too big and too polite to express displeasure or to withdraw favors currently being granted," said Senator Townsend, pointing out that Mexico has received an average of $36,666,000 a year for its silver since the United States started buying the metal.

"Have we had so much as a 'Thank you' for it?" Senator Townsend asked. "Quite the contrary. All through these years Mexico's attitude has been one of ingratitude and impertinence, and, indeed, defiance of international law."

Reports Big Year



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Frederick H. Ecker

Chairman of the Board of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Pink Doubts Public Wants U. S. Control On Life Insurance

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—State Insurance Superintendent Louis H. Pink doubts public demand exists for federal life insurance supervision "in spite of the publicity given to defects" by the temporary national economic committee's Washington "monopoly" inquiry.

"On the contrary," Mr. Pink said in his report to the Legislature, "Those who have put their savings in life insurance policies are fearful of any change in control which might shift the emphasis from broad diversified investment in the wealth of the country to the utilization of the people's savings for support of government projects."

Mr. Pink scouted the idea large life insurance companies are monopolistic, asserted New York receives $17,000,000 annually from insurance taxes and fees, and added "it is not likely the States will voluntarily give up this source of income. Neither is it likely the States will voluntarily surrender their powers and responsibilties to the Federal Government in the absence of any controlling reason why they should."

General Foods Net Best in 8 Years

NEW YORK (AP) — General Foods Corp. reported net income for 1939 of $15,118,063—the greatest in eight years.

The profit, equal to $2.75 a common share, compares with $13,577,075, or $2.50 a share, in 1938.

Colby M. Chester, President of the board, announced: "Sales in every quarter during 1939 exceeded the volume of any similar quarter of previous years. Total case sales volume for the year was the largest in the history of the company."

The previous better profit year —after adjustment of foreign accounts to exchange rates—was 1931 with $17,615,000 net income.

Net sales last year totaled $145,615,242 compared with $135,221,301 in 1938.

Belgian Business Shows an Increase

BRUSSELS (AP)—Belgium's business has been strengthened since the war began, a business survey disclosed.

Exports for the six months from August to January, inclusive, were 2,037,000,000 francs (about $67,900,000) over imports, and unemployment dropped last month.

Exports to the United States and the Netherlands increased, while shipments to the belligerent nations declined.

Metropolitan Has a Record Insurance Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reports insurance in force at the end of 1939 amounted to $23,193,749,152, the largest recorded in the history of any company, according to an announcement by Frederick H. Ecker, Chairman of the board, and Leroy Lincoln, President, on the occasion of the filing of the annual report with the Superintendent of Insurance of New York. The statement disclosed that the Metropolitan's assets have grown to $5,141,986,181.

Pays Out $500,000,000

Policyholders and their beneficiaries in 1939 received more than $500,000,000. These payments, which amounted to $604,825,898, were the largest made by the company in a year, and lifted the total for 1930 to 1939, inclusive, to $5,250,000,000.

It is pointed out that more than two-thirds of such payments made last year went to policyholders and the rest to beneficiaries. This continues in line with the ratio of payments, in previous years, to living policyholders and to beneficiaries.

The report shows that dividend declarations by the company, for payment in 1940, amounted to $112,999,638. Paid-for life insurance issued in 1939, exclusive of the amount revived or increased, amounted to $1,651,715,662. Loans to policyholders showed an appreciable decrease from 1938. Assets held for the benefit of policyholders increased $199,085,764 in the year.

"The dividend declaration, again above the $100,000,000 mark," the officers' statement read, in part, "provides for the payment of almost $113,000,000 during this year. The dividend allocation for ordinary policies is $57,298,711; for industrial, $51,975,867, and for accident and health, $3,725,000.

Bonuses Are Paid

"Including the declaration for 1940, the company will have paid to its policyholders in bonuses and dividends a total of $1,554,366,189, of which $784,880,281 goes to ordinary and group policyholders, $734,032,056 to industrial and $35,453,852 to accident and health.

"The new high of more than $23,193,000,000 of life insurance in force with the Metropolitan at the end of 1939 is divided as follows: Ordinary, $11,895,929,343; industrial, $7,515,140,345, and group, $3,782,679,464, while in accident and health there is a principal sum benefit of $1,478,775,450 and a weekly indemnity of $19,894,950."

January Auto Sales Well Above 1939

DETROIT (AP) — Sales of new passenger automobiles last month amounted to 239,506 units compared with 180,692 in January last year, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association reported. January truck sales numbered 46,283 against 37,186 in the comparable period a year ago.

The announcement noted "a seasonal falling off" in passenger car deliveries from the December figure of 274,233, but an increase in truck sales from the December total of 41,397.

Value of Listed Bonds Shows Rise

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Stock Exchange reported bonds listed on the exchange with a par value of $53,987,705,347 had a market value of $49,678,805,641 as of Jan. 31. This compared with issues with a par value of $54,066,782,942 and a market value of $49,919,813,386 on Dec. 30.

On Jan. 31 there were 1,391 issues listed and the average price was 92.02 per $100 bond, against 1,395 issues and an average of 92.33 a month earlier.

Your Income Tax

No 16—Capital Gains and Losses

The term "capital assets" is defined in Section 117 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, as the property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include stock in trade of the taxpayer or property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business, or property, used in the trade or business, of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in Section 23(l).

Capital gains and losses are classified as "short-term" (applicable to capital assets held for 18 months or less) and "long term" (applicable to capital assets held for more than 18 months). Such gains and losses are taken into consideration in the percentages shown on the return, based upon the period of time during which the assets were held.

Short-term capital losses are allowable only to the extent of short-term capital gains. However, any net short-term capital loss (not in excess of the net income for the taxable year) may be carried over to the succeeding year and applied against the short-term capital gains not already offset by short-term capital losses in such year. The carry-over is restricted to 1 year.

In the case of a net long-term capital gain or loss, an alternative tax is imposed with respect to a gain if such tax is less than the normal tax and surtax on net income, and in the event of a loss, such alternative tax is imposed if greater than the normal tax and surtax on net income. In calculating the alternative tax in the case of a long-term capital loss, the bases for computing (a) the 15 per cent limitation with respect to any deduction for charitable contributions is the "ordinary net income" increased by the amount of the charitable contributions, and (b) for computing the earned-income credit is the "ordinary net income" as adjusted for the charitable contributions deduction.

A husband and wife, whether a joint or separate return is made, are separate taxpayers insofar as short-term capital gains and losses are concerned. Hence, such gains and losses of one spouse may not be offset against the gains and losses of the other. In a joint return, such limitation does not apply to long-term capital gains and losses, but capital transactions of each must be shown in separate schedules.

No deduction is allowable for losses from sales or exchanges of property, directly or indirectly, between (a) members of a family, (b) a corporation and an individual owning more than 50 per cent of its stock (liquidations excepted), (c) a grantor and fiduciary of any trust, or (d) a fiduciary and a beneficiary of the same trust. (Sec. 118.) Nor are losses from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities allowable (unless sustained in connection with the taxpayer's trade or business) if, within 30 days before or after the date of sale or other disposition, the taxpayer has acquired (by purchase or by an exchange upon which the entire amount of gain or loss was recognized by law), or has entered into a contract or option to acquire, substantially identical stock or securities.

If (1) shares of stock become worthless during the year, or (2) corporate securities with interest coupons or in registered form are ascertained to be worthless and charged off during the year, and are capital assets, the loss therefrom shall be considered as from the sale or exchange of capital assets as of the last day of such taxable year.

In determining "gain" in case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, the cost, or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, adjusted as provided in Sections 113(b), as amended by Sections 215 and 223 of the Revenue Act of 1939, whichever in greater, should be used, and in determining "loss" the cost, so adjusted, should be used. If the property was acquired after Feb. 28, 1913, the cost, except as otherwise provided in Section 113, as amended by Sections 213, 214, 215 and 223 of the Revenue Act of 1939, should be used.

The taxpayer's return should state the following facts: (a) For real estate, the location and description of land and improvements; (b) for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, name of issuing corporation, particular issue, denomination, and amount; and (c) for stocks, name of corporation, class of stock, number of shares, and capital charges affecting basis (including nontaxable distributions).

National Fitch Co. Is Now Organized

WASHINGTON (AP)—Organization of the National Fitch Company is announced by Henry B. Spencer, President of the Fruit Growers Express Company, who said it was "an important step toward solving the national problem of rail-truck freight co-ordination."

The National Fitch Company, Mr. Spencer said, will be owned jointly by the Fruit Growers Express subsidiary, National Car Company and Motor Terminals, Inc., Cincinnati and New York.

Mr. Spencer said: "Motor Terminals, Inc., is assigning its patents covering equipment for co-ordinating rail and highway transportation to the National Fitch Company. Motor Terminals will retain its identity for terminal operations at Cincinnati. The National Fitch Company will be the sales agency for the Fitch system, and the National Car Company will supply and operate rolling stock and devices.

Officers of the National Fitch Company will be Benjamin B. Fitch, President, with Mr. Spencer as Vice-President. The Fitch system, Mr. Spencer explained, consists of equipment for transferring mechanically demountable tanks, truck bodies and containers from railroad flat cars to trucks or tractor-trailers and vice versa.

France Orders 25,000 Tons of Copper in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The French Government has placed an order in the local market for 25,000 tons of copper at a price of 11½ cents a pound, trade sources said. Prompt shipment was specified.

(The price to domestic buyers is currently 11¼ cents.)

The tonnage was said to be in addition to 150,00 tons bought last year for delivery over a six-month period.

Companies which will share in order included: Anaconda Copper Mining Co. through its Chilean Mines; Kennecott Copper through its Braden mine in Chile; Union Miniere du Haut Katanga from its Belgian Congo properties; Cerro de Pasco from its Peruvian mines and its selling agent, American Metal Co, Ltd. International Nickel was also believed to be a participant.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Street Weighs Morgan & Co. Incorporation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Street began wondering even before the formal announcement of the impending incorporation of J. P. Morgan & Company, what was the meaning and purpose behind it. The only explanation given in the formal statement was that incorporation was "to perpetuate the business and to broaden its usefulness."

So far as perpetuation of the business is concerned, it has lasted 80 years and could presumably be continued indefinitely by the simple process of continual re-writing of the partnership agreement as need or wish dictated. The real reason suspected in the Street is that the firm wants "to broaden its usefulness."

Since the passage of the Banking Act of 1933 there has been very little for the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company to do. The lucrative underwriting business of the 1920's was taken away first by the evaporation of the equity market, then by the clause in the Banking Act of 1933 which forced the divorce of underwriting from commercial banking, and under which the House of Morgan elected to remain commercial bankers. The value of the two memberships on the Stock Exchange to the firm declined sharply as Morgan no longer had the fistfuls of orders to hand out on the floor as it had in the 1920's.

Why the Change

The House had no more new issues to stabilize, and the firm undoubtedly made every effort to avoid running afoul of Sections 9a-2 and 16b of the Securities and Exchange Act. of 1934, which forbade manipulation without defining it and penalized "insider trading." As commercial bankers they could not engage in the origination of investments, and as private bankers they are prohibited by New York State law from administering the testamentary trusts which stand on the buying side of the investment market.

The reason for this prohibition is obvious. A corporation is a legal entity of a continuing nature apart from its memberships. A partnership has to be broken up and reformed every time a partner passes on. It would not do to permit a partnership therefore to take on the kind of trusteeship which is supposed to extend through more than one beneficiary's life. It is possible also that some insurance companies have refrained from keeping money on deposit with the House of Morgan for this same reason.

Thus "The Morgans" were practically forced into a state of innocuous desuetude, without originations, underwritings, market operations, or trust business—nothing but carrying deposits on the liability side and keeping Government bonds and cash against them on the asset side. That this was a pretty dull business was indicated by the fact that as of December 31 (counting in Drexel & Company, which is now to be entirely divorced) the firm's assets of $671,000,000 included $413,000,000 in governments direct and guaranteed, $169,000,000 in cash, and $38,000,000 in state and municipal obligations. That means that commercial loans were down to a negligible quantity.

Looking for Trust Business

It is a pretty widespread guess in the Street that the principal way in which incorporation will permit Morgan to "extend its usefulness" is in the trust business. The figures are never made public, but there are probably five banks here handling as much as $1,000,000,000 apiece of corporate trust business, on which the fees might run up fairly close to $500,000 apiece a year and like as not these banks handle another $1,000,000,000 apiece of testamentary trusts.

By what is probably a curious coincidence if Morgan is looking for trust business, it will start doing so just after fees have been substantially raised. The Barkley-Cole Trust Indenture Act went into effect Feb. 3, and the banks here promptly raised their initial fees for the trust part of the business by about 100 to 200 per cent, with smaller increases for the mechanical part of the work. These increases are of course in considerable part intended to offset the much increased cost of administering an indenture, but they go far enough beyond those increased costs (as estimated) to make up for what the bankers have for some years conceived to be unsatisfactory rates.

Almost simultaneously the bankers have introduced into the Albany Legislature bills to increase present testamentary trust fees. These have been particularly unprofitable on the smaller accounts, despite permission granted in the last few years to lump small trusts (with the maker's consent) in so-called "co-mingled trust funds."

It "stands to reason" that the name of Morgan would have tremendous pulling power for testamentary trust accounts—and the bank would not have to bother with the little ones which have troubled the income statements of the other banks these many years. Morgan & Company undoubtedly supervise many accounts at present, but only in the sense of a sort of combined investment counselor and broker, and not as actual legal trustee.

Savings Thought Factor

It is also conjectured, of course, that income and inheritance tax savings have something to do with the decision to incorporate, though the public statement is mute on the point. Corporate income taxes run around 16½ to 19 per cent, depending on whether the profits are divided or not, and some of the Morgan partners' incomes may be high enough to encounter even higher rates.

Lastly, incorporation may ultimately pave the way to getting more capital into the business. The firm or the partners have taken several financial lickings in recent years, including the loss on the Van Sweringen loans and on Richard Whitney. The last two partners taken in brought no capital.

Whether the new bank will join the Federal Reserve system has not been announced and perhaps not yet decided. It is not public knowledge whether the partners will take stock in the new firm in proportion to their income account or their capital account participation in earnings. Whether the firm will accept the ultimate indignity of joining the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation remains to be seen.

There remain in New York City three important private banking firms—Brown Brothers Harriman & Company, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Company, Laidlaw & Company. The Macy store bank has just been incorporated. There are said to be four private banks upstate. Practically none remain in Great Britain. There is no ground for supposing that the move is in contemplation of Morgan's acting as agent for foreign government buying in this country during the current war; the firm read itself out of that in September.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 47-43 reg.	109.27	109.27	109.27
1 3¼s 46-44	110.9	110.9	110.9
1 2¾s 47-45 reg.	108.30	108.30	108.30
4 2½s 48	107.20	107.20	107.20
3 2¼s 52-49	111.31	111.31	111.31
1 2¼s 54-51	107.10	107.10	107.10
2 2¼s 53-51	103.4	103.4	103.4
18 2¼s 60-55 reg.	107.19	107.19	107.19
19 2¾s 65-60	106.4	106.3	106.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 49-44	107.31	107.31	107.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	104	104⅝	104⅝
12 Alleghany cv 5s 44	79½	79¼	79¼
11 Alleghany 5s 50 st	42	41¾	41¾
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110½	110	110
13 Am&For P5s 2030	63	63	63
6 Am IG Chem 5½s 49	104	103½	104
1 Am T&T 3½s 43	108½	108⅛	108⅛
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108¼	108¼
7 Am T&T 3½s 61	109	108¾	108¾
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107¼	107	107¼
9 Arm Del 4s 57	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
9 Arm Del 4s 55	101½	100⅞	100⅞
7 AT&SF 4s 95	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	88	88	88
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93½	93½	93½
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	108	108	108
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76	76	76
3 A C Line clt 4s 52	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 Alt & Dan 1st 4s 48	40	40	40
3 Alt & Dan 2d 4s 48	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 Atl Gu &-WI 5s 59	62	62	62
5 B&O rfg 6s 95	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
4 B&O rfg 6s 95ct	30	30	30
8 B&O rfg 5s 95	27	26⅞	26⅞
12 B&O 5s 86 F	27	27	27
8 B&O 5s 96 F ct	27	26⅞	27
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	27	27	27
2 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
6 B&O cv 4½s 60	15	15	15
1 B&O 1st 4s 48	67	67	67
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	117	117	117
13 Beth-Stl 4¼s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	105 1-32	105¼	105¼
6 Beth Stl 3½s 52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
19 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Boston & Me 5s 67	43	44¾	44¾
24 Bost & Me 4¾s 61	45	44¾	45
1 Boston & Me 5s 55	45	45	45
1 Bkly City RR 5s 41 ct	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 Bkly Edis 2½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
125 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	100⅛	98⅞	100
52 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	90	89⅝	89¾
24 Bkly Qns C&Sb cn 5s 4176	76	76	76
23 Bkly Un El 5s 50	99¾	99⅝	99¾
15 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	97¾	97½	97¾
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	39	39	39
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	38½	38½	38½
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	37¼	37¼	37¼
3 Bur C R & No 5s '34 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '56	103½	103½	103½
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101	101	101
16 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100¼	100	100⅛
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98	98	98
9 Can Nat2Ry 4½s '57	98¼	98	98
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Pac 4¼s '46	84¾	84¾	84¾
16 Can Pac 4s perp	65½	65⅛	65½
4 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	97¼	97	97
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	111	111	111
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	45	45	45
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	79⅞	79	79
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	99¼	99	99
5 C & O rfg 3½s '63F	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15⅜	15	15
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	87	86⅞	87
5 CB&S gen 4s '58	88½	88½	88½
2 CB&Qis 1I '49	99	99	99
12 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94¾	94½	94¾
2 Chi & Ei Ill 5s '51	16½	16½	16½
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26½	26⅛	26½
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	57	57	57
30 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	6⅝	6½	6½
10 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3	3	3
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Chi & N W 3½s '87	14½	14½	14½
2 Chi Rv 5s '27	46½	46½	46½
2 CRI&P 4½s '52A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 CRI&P24½s '60	2	2	2
10 CRI&P 4s '88	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
1 CTH&SE 1st 5s '60	51	51	51
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2 Childs Co 5s '43	54	53⅝	54
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51¼	51¼	51¼
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109	109	109
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78¾	78⅛	78¼
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104⅜	104	104⅜
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	104½	104½	104½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
38 Com'lth Ed cv 3½s '58	129⅛	109	129
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	107½	107½	107½
6 Con Edis 3¼s '56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
23 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
4 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	56½	56½	56½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109½	109½	109½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
3 Consub Pow 5½s 66	107	107	107
10 Crane Co 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30	30	30
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛
1 Del P&L 4½s '71	108¼	108¼	108¼
19 Det Ed 4½s 61	109½	109⅜	109½
3 Det Ed 3½s 66	112	112	112
1 Dow Chem 3s 51	105½	105½	105½
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	108	108	108
1 Duquesne L 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Erie rfg 5s 67	14½	14½	14½
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	14½	14½	14½
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	23	22¾	22¾
6 Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Fed Lt & T 5s 54 B	104	104	104
3 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	106¼	106	106¼
8 Fla E Cst 5s 74	67⅜	67¼	67¼
5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	70½	69¾	70¼
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104*	104½	104½
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	90½	90½	90½
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101¾	101⅝	101¾
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91¾	91⅜	91¾
-0 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72½	72½	72½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	61	61	61
1 Housatonic 5s '37	47¼	48¼	47¼
57 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	49¾	48¼	49¼
111 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16½	15¼	16⅜
3 Inn Cen rfg 4s '55	47	46⅞	46⅞
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 IC&CSL&NI 5s63A	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
3 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	103¾	102¾	102¾
22 Interb R Tr 6s '32	33¾	32½	33¼
50 Interb RTr rf5s66ct	76	75½	75¾
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Interb RHr rfg 5s66	76¼	76¼	76¼
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
108 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76¾	75¼	76
2 Int Paper 6s '55	99	98¾	98¾
3 Int Paper 5s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	98¾	98	98
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	40¾	40½	40¾
11 Int T&T 5s '55	43⅞	43½	43½
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 KCFtS & Mem 4s38	32½	32¾	32¾
5 KCFtS&M 4s '36ct	32	32	32
3 K C South 5s '50	68¼	67⅞	68⅛
1 K C South 3s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
4 K C Term 4s '60	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
5 Keith (B F) 6s '46	102	102	102
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	97	97	97
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	105¾	105½	105¾
4 Kresge Found 3½s '47	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50¼	50	50¼
38 Lautaro Nit inc '75	36½	36	36
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	50	50	50
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	27	27	27
2 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	46¼	45	45
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asc	16	16	16
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15½	15¾	15½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Liggett & M 7s '44	126½	126¼	126½
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	129¾	129¾	129¾
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	92½	92½	92½
2 L&NAtlKnox&Cin4s'55	106	106	106
9 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109	109	109
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	55	55	55
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81⅜	81	81⅜
14 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	45	44⅞	45
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	65	65	65
12 McCrory Strs 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	15	15	15
2 M ⅝ S L cn 5s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
5 M & StL rfg 5s '62	2	2	2
3 MSP&SSM grid 5s '38	5⅞	5¾	5¾
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16	15⅞	15⅞
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17½	17⅜	17½
16 Mo Pac 5s '77 P	17½	17⅜	17½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 P ct	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17½	17⅜	17⅜
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38	37¾	37¾	37¾
21 Mob & O 4½s '77	32¾	32½	32½
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Mon PaPubSv6s'65	110⅝	110½	110½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100	99⅞	100
2 Mor & Essex 5s'55	41¼	41	41½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s'68	109	109	109
32 Nassau El 4s '51	72	72	72
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105½	105½	105½
14 Natl Steel 3s '65	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1 Naugatuck 4s '54	70	70	70
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	75	75	75
7 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	104½	104½	104½
3 N Orl & NW 4½s '52	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52⅝	52½
10 NYC cn 4s '98	57¾	57½	57¾
2 NYC cv 5½s '52	58½	58½	58½
8 NYC & HR 4s '42	89¾	89⅝	89¾
2 NYC & HR 3½s '97	78¼	78¼	78¼
10 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	54½	53¾	53¾
2 NY Dock cv 5s '47	50½	50½	50½
11 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109	109½
1 NY Lack&W4s'73A	56½	56½	56½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19½	19½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	5⅝	5½	5½
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	51½	51½	51½
8 NL&O Pow 5s '55A	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Norf & W 4s '96	124½	124½	124½
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106½	106½	106½
26 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56	55¾	55¾
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44⅜	44¼	44¼
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	65½	65	65
2 Nor Pac 2047 -	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¼	109¼
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108	108	108
2 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
2 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	59	59	59
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
6 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111⅝	111¼	111½
5 Pen Co 4s '52E	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Pen Co 4s '63	104¼	104	104
6 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '69	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	118	118
15 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
7 Pen RR 4.6s deb '70	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
2 Pen RR 4½s '84E	97	97	97
33 Pen RR 4s '48	114½	114½	114½
15 Peoria&E inc 4s '90	10	9¾	9¾
7 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59½	59½	59½
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	110	110	110
7 Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106	106¼
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7	6¾	7
4 PCC&St L 4½s '77	98¼	98	98¼
5 Pitts&W Va 4½s '58A	43½	43¼	43½
12 Pitt&W Va 4½s '60C	44½	44¼	44¼
16 Portl Gen El 4½s '60	74¾	74	74
30 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	22¾	22½	22½
1 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037	148	148	148
8 Pub Svc E&G 8s 2037	223½	223½	223½
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
6 Purity Bak 5s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Radio Keith 6s '41	64	64	64
3 Readg 4½s '97	72	71¾	72
5 Readg 4½s '97B	72	71¾	72
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60	60	60
1 Repub Steel 4½s '54	108	108	108
7 Repub Steel 4½s '61	94	93¾	94
1 Repub Steel 4½s '56	95	95	95
5 Richfield Oil 4s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	8½	8	8½
33 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	98¾	98¼	98⅜
49 St L S F 5s 50 B	14½	14¼	14½
1 StLSF 5s 50 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
24 St L S F 4½s 78	11½	11⅜	11½
1 StLSF4½s'58ct st	11	11	11
6 St LSF 4s 50 A	12	12	12
8 Schulco 6½s 46	30⅝	29½	30⅞
5 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	43	41¾	43
5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5½	5½	5½
10 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Cea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
32 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Skelly Oil 4s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 So Cal Gas 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
8 Sou Pac 4½s 81	46¼	46¼	46¼
6 So Pac 4½s 69	46	46	46
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 So Pac cit 4s 49	44⅞	44¾	44⅞
3 So Pas 3¾s 46	53¼	53	53
7 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49	48⅝	48⅝
3 So Pac SPTr 4s 50	79¼	79	79¼
3 South Ry 6½s 56	81½	81	81
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	77½	77½	77½
8 South Ry gen 4s 56	57⅞	57½	57⅞
2 S W Bell Tel 4½s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	106	106	106
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
8 Studebaker cv 6s 45	112	111½	111½
1 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	105½	105½	105½
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	106½	106¼	106½
1 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
92 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18¾	18	18
23 Third Ave 4s 60	57⅝	56¾	57⅛
15 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108	108	108
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102	102	102
21 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	116½	116	116
8 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114½	114⅜	114½
10 Un Pac 3½s 71	97½	97½	97½
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 Utah P&L 5s 44	101¾	101½	101¾
4 Util P&L 5½s 47 st	105	105	105
10 Util P&L 5s 59 st	105	105	105
2 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
21 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107½	107½	107½
17 Wabash 1st 5s 39	44	43	43⅝
1 Wabash 4½s 78C	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Walwrth 4s 55	64	64	64
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	87	87	87
4 Warner Bros 6s 41	32¾	32⅜	32⅞
2 West Pen P 3½s 66	111	111	111
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46½	46½	46½
5 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109	109	109
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	89¼	89¼	89¼
14 Westn Md 4s 52	84½	83¾	83¾
2 Western Un 5s'51	68¼	68¼	68¼
5 Western Un 5s'60	68½	68½	68½
10 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 Wis Cen 4s'49	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Wisc El Pow 3½s'66	108½	108½	108¼
5 Youngst S&T 4s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Youngst S&T cv 4s'48	108	108	108

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	53	53	53
1 Antioquia 7s'45 A	15	15	15
10 Antioquia 2d 7s'57	13	13	13
15 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	85¼	85	85¼
2 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Argentine 4½s'48	95½	95½	95½
16 Argentine 4½s'71	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Australia 5s'55	85¾	85½	85½
4 Australia 5s'57	84½	84¼	84½
3 Australia 4½s '56	80	79½	79½
5 Belgium 7s'55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Brazil 8s'41	21	21	21
11 Brazil 6½s '26-57	17	16⅞	17
1 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	16½	16½	16½
1 Breda, Ernes 7s'54	98½	96½	96½
1 Buen A 4½s'77	65⅛	64½	65
30 Buen A 4½s Aur '76	63¾	63¾	63¾
33 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	66	65½	65⅝
2 Buen R 4½s'75	66¼	66¼	66¼
15 Canada 5s '52	103¾	103¼	103¼
5 Canada 4s '60	96¼	96	96
5 Canada 3¼s '61	88⅝	88	88⅛
1 Canada 3s '67	84	83½	83½

Southern Educator

Wide World

Miss Martha Berry

Founder and Director of Berry Schools in the hills of Georgia, who has been given the annual human welfare award of the Variety Clubs of America, a showmen's organization. Miss Berry has educated 10,000 boys and girls, most of them unable to pay her anything for her work.

Humanitarianism Award to Teacher

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19 (AP)—A woman who has educated 10,000 boys and girls—most of them so poor that they could pay her nothing—will be awarded the second annual humanitarian award by the Variety Clubs of America, it was announced here.

She is Martha Berry, Founder and Director of the Berry Schools in Mount Berry, Ga., an institution in the red clay hills of the southern State that grew from a log cabin Sunday School to a fully accredited college "with the world's largest campus."

The award, carrying with it a citation for "the most outstanding achievements for human welfare within the year 1939" and a silver plaque with "an intrinsic value of $1,000," will be presented to Miss Berry at the annual convention of the Variety Clubs, a Nation-wide showmen's organization, in Dallas, Texas, April 19.

Thirty-eight years ago Miss Berry established her school that now has an enrollment of 1,200 and a waiting list of 5,000. At first she taught only Bible stories, cleanliness, decency and kindness.

Then she opened four branch schools in nearby country districts. The instituiton grew until it now contains more than 125 buildings for training in the vocations. Graduates include teachers, ministers, farm agents, nurses, dictors, lawyers and missionaries.

Less than 8 per cent of those who passed through the "gate of opportunity," as Miss Berry calls the portal to her school, have paid anything at all for their tuition, their training or their keep, the Award Committee reported.

Eugene L. Connelly of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Committee, said he had received a wire from Miss Berry accepting the award.

Immigrant Influx To Canada Drops

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada opened its doors to 16,994 immigrants during 1939 compared with 17,244 in 1938, a decrease of 1.4 per cent, the Immigration Department reports.

The number entered from England, Eire, Scotland, and Wales totaled 3,544, an increase of 4.6 per cent over the 1938 total of 3,389 while the number from the United States decreased 3.2 per cent to 5,649 from 5,833.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, March 3, 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 3, April 7, May 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 3, April 7, May 5.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.8m), March 31

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 3, April 7, May 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 3, 17.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Feb. 25, March 10, 24, April 14, 28, May 12, 26.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 3, April 7, May 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 25, March 24, April 14.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 3, 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on March 3, April 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on March 3, 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc, on Feb. 25, March 10, 24, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on March 17, April 21, May 19.

British Give Road Lines Review of Transport Plan

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 19 — Britain's wartime scheme of transport organization is to be reconsidered by the Government's advisers to see whether a "substantial rearrangement of method" is necessary in the public interest.

This follows the flaring-up of the familiar road-rail controversy in unfamiliar form as a result of the Government's recent financial settlement with the railway companies. With peacetime positions reversed the road transport industry now finds itself in danger of a serious decline, while the railways face the prospects of a long period of profitable capacity business.

Promises to review the methods of the wartime organization come as a concession to road interests whose difficulties were forcefully presented during the recent debate on Labor's motion demanding a complete nationalization of transport. In defeating this motion, however, the Government spokesman stressed the view that nationalization would not solve the problems of road transport in wartime, since these are mainly caused by the rationing of petrol and the blackout.

Many Vehicles Requisitioned

Now that oil is such an important war commodity and darkness every night so essential as an air raid precaution, commercial road users find their business automatically curtailed in the national interest. With many vehicles requisitioned and the remainder limited to 75 per cent or less of last year's gasoline, road haulers know they cannot hope to maintain their business in the same profitable state as last year. Furthermore, the fact that they are not under Government control, except as regards rationing, tends to make them consider themselves the forgotten men of industry. Particularly is this argued since under the rationing regulations they do not get petrol for jobs which can be done better by other transport—which means the railways.

The railways, on the other hand, benefit from the curtailment of road transport and at the same time from the fact that they are directly under Government supervision. Shareholders find their stocks marked up on the Exchange and the probability that they will now get a better return than for many a long year is increased by the arrangement under which the Government does not share in the profits until the revenue has passed £43,500,000, for the four companies combined, an amount considerably in excess of their recent annual income.

Government Favoritism Charged

In Parliament the Government has had to face the charge that it is favoring one section of the transport industry at the expense of another. Replying to the charge, the Government points out that the railways have a right to be paid for extra work and that the transport industry was fully consulted when the wartime organization was set up.

After six months under war conditions it now seems clear from the evidence available that while road transport is almost bound to suffer serious hardship, there is little probability of its suffering an actual collapse. The Government no longer publishes statistics of road business, but it is possible that there are just as many roads haulers in business now as before the war. Most companies are keeping their heads above water.

Local Groups Formed

The administration of the road goods traffic in the national interest is carried out through a voluntary scheme which was prepared some time before the outbreak of war. To facilitate rationing and generally assure the most economic use of such vehicles as are not commandeered by national or local authorities, operators have formed themselves into local groups with vehicles or similar functions.

Thus vans are pooled and the traffic handled on a mutual basis where there is a shortage of vehicles, and if one operator has trucks and no immediate business he goes along to the group authority which arranges for their use by an operator who has business but no trucks. In this way activity within the industry is maintained right up to level allowed by the rationing of gasoline. For many operators, however, this level of between 50 and 75 per cent of prewar supplies is scarcely economic.

Another angle to the problem which the Government must now face is what is to happen when the war ends. Then the railways will suffer reduced traffic, while as part of the natural process road transport should regain its lost prosperity, provided it has not suffered overmuch through wartime restrictions.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Argentina

Buenos Aires (First Church): Little Theater, Charcas 1155, 6:45 p. m., April 11 and 18.

Uruguay

Montevideo: Solis Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 13. In English. Spanish translation read at 5 p. m.

British West Indies

Jamaica

Kingston: Ward Theater, 8 p. m., March 7.

England

Cheshire

Altrincham: The Town Hall, Sale, 8 p. m., March 19.

Durham

Gateshead: Ritz Cinema, High Street, 3 p. m., March 17.

Lancashire

Blackburn (First Church): Assembly Hall, Northgate, 7:30 p. m., March 12.
Morecambe (First Church, Morecambe and Heysham): Winter Gardens, 3 p. m., March 17.

Middlesex

Southgate: Odeon Cinema, 3 p. m., March 22.

Norfolk

Norwich: Stuart Hall, 2:30 p. m., March 2.

United States

Alabama

Tuscaloosa: Morgan Hall, University Campus, 8 p. m., February 27.

Arizona

Winslow: New High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., February 27.

Arkansas

Hot Springs: Senior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., February 25.
Little Rock: Joseph T. Robinson Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 26.

California

Long Beach: (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., March 1. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.
Redlands: First Congregational Church, Cajon Street and Olive Avenue, 3 p. m., February 25.
San Francisco (auspices Seventh Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., February 27.
San Jose: Municipal Auditorium, Market and San Carlos Streets, 8 p. m., February 26.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., February 29.
Stockton: High School Auditorium, San Joaquin and Willow Streets, 3 p. m., February 25.

Canal Zone

Ancon: Ancon Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., March 11.
Cristobal: Church Building, Thirteenth Street and Bolivar Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 10.

Colorado

Salida: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 1.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27. Radiocast Station WILM, 1420 kilocycles.

Florida

Bradenton: Recreation Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 25.

Georgia

Decatur: New Auditorium, North McDonough Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 25.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 2.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 2.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 29.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 1.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., March 1.

Indiana

South Bend: Church Edifice, Main and Madison Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 29.

Kansas

Lawrence (Organization at University of Kansas): Frank Strong Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.
Manhattan: Congregational Church, 700 Poyntz, 8 p. m., March 1.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3:30 p. m., February 25.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, North McCamly and West Van Buren Streets, 8 p. m., March 1.
Saginaw: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

Mississippi

Greenville: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., February 27.
Laurel: Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., February 25.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (Second Church): Vernon Room, Haddon Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 1.
Woodbridge (auspices First Church, Seweren): Woodbridge High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., February 25.

New Mexico

Belen: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., February 26.
Clovis: Ballroom, Hotel Clovis, 7:30 p. m., February 26.
Roswell: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., February 27.

New York

Roosevelt (auspices First Church, Freeport): Washington Avenue School, 8:30 p. m., February 29.

North Carolina

Greensboro: Masonic Temple, West Market Street, 8 p. m., February 29.
Southern Pines: Carolina Theater, East Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., February 25.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Union Street, 8:15 p. m., March 1.
Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., February 25.

Oklahoma

Lawton: High School Auditorium, Eighth and C Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 25.
Norman (Organization at University of Oklahoma): Holmberg Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 1.
Stillwater (Organization at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College): College Auditorium, College Campus, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 25.

Rhode Island

Newport: Church Edifice, 100 Touro Street, 8 p. m., March 1.

Tennessee

Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 29.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, Sixth and Buchanan, 3 p. m., Feb. 25. Radiocast Station KPDA, 1500 kilocycles.
Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., March 1. Radiocast Station KRIC, 1420 kilocycles.
Borger: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.
San Angelo: Cactus Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Feb. 26. Radiocast Station KGKL, 1370 kilocycles.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 1.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 352 East Third South Street, 8 p. m., March 1.

Virginia

Alexandria: Reed Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 25.

Washington

Seattle (joint lecture): Seattle Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 25.

How WPA Workers Spend Their Earnings

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 19

The Work Projects Administration, making public an analysis of what its employees do with their $120,000,000 monthly wages, reports that $50,000,000, or 42 per cent, went for food.

It reported that the rest was spent approximately:

$24,000,000, 20 per cent, housing.

$12,000,000, 10 per cent, household expenditures.

$11,000,000, 9 per cent, clothing.

$6,000,000, 5 per cent, transportation.

$5,000,000, 4 per cent, medical care.

$12,000,000, 10 per cent, other items such as house furnishings, kitchen and laundry equipment, personal care and recreation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA CASH showing friends outstanding All Occasion greeting card assortment; also Easter, Birthday boxes. Up to 100% profit. Request money making plan. PEPPERELL BRAIDING CO., Dept. 4G-1, East Pepperell, Mass.

BUSINESS SERVICE

OUR service helps accountants, researchers, receivers, heir seekers on unclaimed funds. Clearinghouse on information you need from any point. SCOTT, Anacostia, Washington, D. C.

NEEDLEPOINT

NEEDLEPOINT—Fascinating Pepperell Needlepoint pieces. Embroider them with famous Pepperell yarns. Full instructions. Low prices. Free samples. PEPPERELL YARNS, Dept. CSM-4, East Pepperell, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BEAUTY SERVICE

Representative for AVON TOILET PREPARATIONS
Mrs. Ralph Hill
Nashua, N. H. Tel. 1231-W

TORONTO, ONT.—MRS. ZOLA SCOTT announces that she has been appointed a representative for Avon Cosmetics, and would appreciate your patronage. For appointment phone ME. 7630.

HAIRDRESSING

WALTER—1396 ST. CATHERINE WEST MONTREAL
Individual, Artistic Hairdressing. HA. 8814

MOVING AND STORAGE

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403 Call Any Time. 129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CAPABLE, experienced woman desires work as companion, or shopper. 2322 24th St., S. E. Telephone Atlantic 9400, Ext. 1508.

TAILORING

MRS. LANE, 74 Lowell Street, Manchester, N. H., Expert Tailoring and Alterations on Suits and Coats.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUNIOR CHARGE ACCOUNTS FOR JUNIOR INCOMES

● If you are a young woman just starting out in the business world... you'll find our Junior Charge plan of extending payments the answer to your clothes-versus-budget problem. No previous credit rating necessary.

Braunsteins
THE FASHION CAPITAL OF DELAWARE

Evelyn S. Zebley
3 EAST NINTH STREET
DRESSES
Skirts—Sweaters—Blouses
Underwear—Hosiery
Costume Jewelry

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

CONCORD LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Building Materials
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The FABRIC SHOP
Always the Newest in
Silks • Woolens • Cottons
Six East Seventh St. Phone 3-6462

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
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Phone 3-3173
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4389

LONGINE BEAUTY SALON
Phone 3-2321
115 M. Delaware Trust Building

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FORREST OAKLEY, Inc.
Sportswear
Suits and Coats
Sweaters and Skirts
1313 Connecticut Avenue

$10.00 DU-ART for $6.50
Permanent Wave $5.00. Other Permanents $2.65 up. Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Shampoo, Finger Wave with two rolls of curls, 50 cents (except style wave).
Metropolitan Beauty Shop
617 7th St. N. W. Me. 5674

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery and Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

For Quality Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
Georgia 4036
5425 Georgia Ave. N. W.

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers, Roofers, Electricians, Locksmiths, Heating
Phones Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY TH. LAUNDRY WAY

BANGOR

Rines Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie
43 Main Street

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

KENNEBUNK

B. F. EMERY CO.
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Coal and Coke
Range and Fuel Oil
Prompt Service
SUMMER STREET
Tel. 100

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
Your choice of 25 Delicious Lunches, 25c up
Modern Soda Fountain
Ice Cream Soda, any flavor, 10c
177 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-463- 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER
A welcome, useful and lasting gift
Spoons, forks, knives, bowls, dishes, pitchers, trays, tea and coffee services.
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers
PORTLAND, MAINE

Brilliant
NEW DRESSES
$7.95—$13.95
Our inexpensive dress section offers a complete selection of new prints and plains for early spring. See them now—all colors—all sizes.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 616 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Sterling Silver
Place Service Plan
Available in all patterns
We invite you to call
J. A. MERRILL & CO. INC.
503 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME.

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ATHERTON'S RADIO SHOP
PHILCO
SALES AND SERVICE
123 No. Main Street Phone 260

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
Endicott Furniture Co.
12 South Main Street
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

NEW SKIRTS! NEW SWEATERS!
Adorable in their lovely new colors!
Harry G. Emmons

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH Mgr.

DOVER

FOR THE NEWEST THINGS IN 1940 FABRICS
Make Farley's Dry Goods Store Your Headquarters
426 Central Ave. Tel. 344-W

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Tel. 57
Texas Certified Service
Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service

Ask to see our FURNITURE plan, a year or longer.
E. ANTON FURNITURE, Inc.
30 Third Street Tel. 856
Household Furnishings
Spring is coming soon, have something new for the home.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Hampshire's Furniture Store
Known for Quality and Service.
Beautiful New Spring Furniture now on display
CHAS. M. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets
Ample Parking Space—Free Delivery

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns, and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover St.

Don't forget we can help
Make Snow Problems Vanish —Chains, Batteries, Hi-Test Gas
STOP IN OR CALL 103
Jenney Service Station
24-Hour Service
BROOK AND ELM STREETS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Costume Suit Dress
Dressmaker Suits
From our large assortment choose the style best suited to you
"Style Center of New Hampshire"

PARISEAU'S
1008 ELM STREET

Leavitt's Store Is Filled With Spring Surprises
Every day by mail and rail fresh new merchandise comes to Leavitt's. We're putting in on sale just as fast as it comes in so you can prepare for a glorious Spring.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

FLOWERS for All Occasions
Delivered free anywhere in Manchester or Wired anywhere in the world.
PHONE 309-W
Greene's Flower Shop
29 HANOVER STREET

New Spring Handbags
Chic Styles, Nicely Lined, Calf, Morocco, Patent Leathers, All the Latest Shades
$1 to $1.98
JAMES W. HILL CO.

George E. Pearson Co.
WATCH REPAIRING OF ALL MAKES
Expertly and Economically Done
Your Dependable Jewelers
926 Elm Street

Brighten Up the Home with Paint and Paper. Save the surface and you save all. Special graining — all work carefully and expertly done.

C. O. POLSON
34 MASSABESIC STREET
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

NASHUA

Plenty of electricity— more home enjoyment
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
11 Temple Street Tel. 2660-W

Coats—Suits—Dresses
Underwear and Hosiery
Exclusive but not expensive
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
265 Main St. Ph. 3980 M. E. Jewett, Prop.

Keep Your Wardrobe Up-to-Date
VISIT
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Prices Right on Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery
81 West Pearl Street Tel. 489
Just Around the Corner from Main Street

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk
GRADE PASTEURIZED

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Adrian Delicatessen
GROCERIES AND FRUIT
32 Broadway
Tel. 3422
Open Sunday. Free delivery

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

PAT'S SERVICE STATION
(Thomas Patykowich, Prop.)
27 Caleb Earl St. off Broadway
Gas, lubrication, battery service and car washing

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Be Safed
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

LYNCHBURG

Your Home-Owned Store
Bibee's
Choice Meats
Fruits Vegetables

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

SPRING is in the air
at
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
KAMO COAL
Fuel Oil

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
SPECIAL
Tailored Suits, $13.95

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ROANOKE

O. B. Caldwell
Things Good To Eat
Phones 5503, 5504, 5547 104 Grandin Road

N. W. Pugh Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE
FASHIONS
from head to toe to groom you and your family for your smartest season.
35 West Campbell Phone 9211
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

New Spring Arrivals at
JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
We invite you to come in and look over the new Printzess Coats and Suits. We are appreciative of your patronage.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

HENEBRY & SON

Jewelers

209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

Propst-Childress Shoe Co
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
DIAL 9259

304 Jefferson St.

Jackson Stationery Co.

Greeting Cards, Gifts and Complete Line of Stationery for All Occasions

DIAL 2-8661

Shop No. 9, Patrick Henry Hotel Bldg.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

RICHARDS RESTAURANT

Phone 6941 106 High St.

Morgantown, W. Va.

C. C. Ashton Esso Station

Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Established 1917

CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP

Isae Newman Luckey, Proprietress

"Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon"

228 Forest Ave. Phone 9325

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866 9 to 12 daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• AIRFLITE SPORTING GOODS

Fine equipment for sportsmen who prefer the best—in

•TENNIS •GOLF
•BICYCLES •SKIING
•BADMINTON

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 87H MAY 1670

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"

Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers

Miss Miller's Hat Shop

803 1st. West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at

KRAFT THE FURRIER

Established Since 1908

222 8th Ave. West Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars

Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs

General Supplies Limited

501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers Cleaners Dyers

Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound

PHONE R-2051

730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 87H MAY 1670

Lingerie for discriminating women who demand the best. See it at the Bay.

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices

JOHNSTONE WALKER
—LIMITED—

TEMPLEMAN BROS.

Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating

Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing

10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 226 33

EDMONTON (Continued)

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR

...ertain baking result every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce.

SAFEWAY STORES LTD

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store

Quality Shoes That Are New

X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

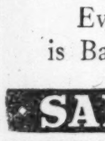
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Lumber and Millwork

"Better Lumber at No Extra Cost"

W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited

109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta



PACEY'S BEAUTY SALON

Offering a Complete Beauty Service, Designed for a More Lovely You.

10339 Jasper Ave. Phone 21473

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

SALES AND SERVICE

J. A. Werner Hardware Co.

LIMITED
Estab. 1908

10139 99th Street Phone 22230

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

FEBRUARY is HOME FURNISHINGS MONTH at The "BAY"

Special Features in All Home Furnishings Departments Every Day in February

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 87H MAY 1670

Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's

Phone . . . 86311

J.S.MILLER COAL CO.

Osborne at Subway

PHONE 42 877

ESTAB 1921 C F L 4

"BIDDY"

Luncheon—Tea

282 Hargrave Street

Winnipeg, Man.

Every Day is Bargain Day

SAFEWAY

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE

Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk. Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear at Christmas and throughout the year.

Clean fuel—Clean delivery

Prompt Service

CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY

Phone 4-1107 Kenilworth Ave. S.

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Tel Fairmont 218. Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPERTEST

TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations

Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All Flat Work Finished

Shirts With This Service 10c Each

487 Richmond Street Fairmont 145

Lovely Neckwear

In Pique, Lace and Crepe

$1 up

Smallman & Ingram
Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at 248 Dundas St., London

Clothes made to your order or ready to wear

CUMMING the Clothier

Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES

of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Ford

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

THE EVENING CITIZEN

The Great Forward Spirit of Progress Always Shown in Western Ontario

DEVLINS

Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us

FURS

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction

72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa Canada

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED

Makers of

THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD

Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut

558 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Parker's EST. 1876

CLEANERS & DYERS LIMITED

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners

Expert Cleaning of Clothing and Household Furnishings.

Hemstitching, Buttons Covered, Button Holes, and other services.

8 Stores

250 Sparks Street Phone: 2-1751

Dustproofed Coal and Coke

PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh

F.W.ARGUE LIMITED

234 Bank Street 2-5777

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE

Washing—Repairs
Battery Service

225 Albert Street 2.2468

Insurance

ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.

Successors to

GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED

140 Wellington St 2-4823

W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.

410-416 BANK STREET

Toboggans, Skis, Skates
Hockey Sticks

C.C.B.

Electric Works

Phone 2-5706 378-380 Bank St.

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

TORONTO (Continued)

Kate J. Nicol

Announces

NEW ARRIVALS *in*

FLEXEES

Foundations

6.50 to 17.50

Specials Also in Clearing Number Much Reduced.

WOOLNOUGH SHOP

Kate J. Nicol

32 BLOOR W.

Open Fri. and Sat. Evenings

PICK UP TO-DAY DELIVER TO-MORROW

In our Damp Wash Service everything picked up today is delivered tomorrow, sweet and clean ready to be ironed at home. Try Damp Wash.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

CHEZ PAREE

Toronto's Ultra Modern

RESTAURANT

50c Full Course Meal (and up)

Served in Our Coffee Shop

221 Bloor W. (One Block West of Avenue Road)

RAndolph 3438

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs

Midway 3541

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Belyea Bros. LIMITED

PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS
TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service

Service Any Time Anywhere

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS

are drinking

GOLDEN CREST

supplied by

CITY DAIRY

Ki. 6151

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5660

E. D. Maguire Motors

LIMITED

Authorized Ford Dealers

PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO

E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

J. E. Wainwright

Real Estate Investments

INSURANCE

1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone GE. 0263

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HATS BY

Simone

MOULDED TO THE HEAD

WAVERLEY 8813

694 BAY STREET (HERMAN BUILDING)

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.

Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W (Just East of St. George St.)

For Better Fuel Service Call

McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED

City Wide Delivery

Gerrard at Main Gr 1187

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 Brunswick Avenue

J. & W. R. SCOTT

LIMITED

Dupont at Davenport

GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES

You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.

7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

TORONTO (Continued)

MILNES COAL

All Grades

ELGIN 5454

88 KING ST. E.

DONLANDS

DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

City-Wide Service

250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

HARPER METHOD

Hairdressing

Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures

1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 9

Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

PICK PATENT!

Shining example of the glossy, superlatively simple, yet dramatic bags you'll want to carry now with your furs, with prints and suits later—is this roomy top handle. Just one of a brilliant selection at $5

Simpson's

Street Floor

SHOP

Morgan's

When in Montreal

A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still

Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES

Use the Phone — We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL

*DOllard 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal

COMPANY LIMITED

FUR COATS

Special Orders or Ready-Made Restyling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE INC

MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*

Telephone *RElair 3466 First Floor Up 1103 Phillips Sq.

Scotts

RESTAURANT

1180 St. Catherine Street, West

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL

Toilet Laundries Ltd.

WI. 5121

La. 9023 1223 Bishop St.

Helena's REGISTERED

FLOWER SHOP

Under Management of Miss H. Thornburg Formerly of Thornburg Bros. Ltd.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

When You Fill Your Shelves for Spring

Plan to buy your bedding and linens from

R.H. Williams & Sons (1930) Limited

THE GLASGOW HOUSE

REGINA CANADA

Eilers

SWIFT CURRENT REGINA ESTEVAN FORT QU'APPELLE MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.

Phone 5551 731 Broadway

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CARS FOR HIRE

CAR AND CHAUFFEUR for all occasions from 5/- per hour—allowing 10 miles per hour. KENSINGTON HIRE SERVICE, 23 Queens Gate Place Mews, London. WEstern 5315

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone Putney 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
SPECIAL MODEL GOWNS for every occasion
SOFT TAILORING a Specialty
223a, Upper Richmond Rd. Tel.: PUTney 4216

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Rd., Kensington; 49 bus passes door. Park 6357

FLATS TO LET

LONDON: KENSINGTON—Unfurnished maisonette, near High St.; 4 rooms, quiet (self-contained); £125 p. a. PRICE, 50 Abingdon Villas, W. 8. WES. 0578.

FURNITURE

ADVISORY specialist, complete furnishing schemes planned and carried out; reliable workmanship at low cost; personal supervision. For furniture new and old, carpets, fabrics, for curtains and loose covers, W. GORDON CAMERON 162, Notting Hill Gate, London. Park 8904

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

MARCH QUARTER DAY RENEWALS
Let me be of service to you.
KENNETH PINHORN
50 Paxford Road
North Wembley
Telephone ARNold 1883

LAUNDRIES

PLEASE help an old-established London laundry to carry on during the evacuation by posting from the country all lighter articles such as shirts, silks and woollies; a quick and careful service and return postage paid. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Rd., South Acton. Acorn 1794

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 1127 35 MILES RADIUS

OFFICES TO LET

WESTMINSTER

Close to Christian Science Church and Adjacent to St. James' Park Sta.

At Rents from £80 p. a.

inclusive of central heating, cleaning, porterage, lift service and rates. Well proportioned.

SINGLE OFFICES OR LARGER SUITES in Small Dignified Corner Office Bldg.

Apply Associated Westminster Flats, Ltd., Estate Office St. Ermin's, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1 Whitehall 8202

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED private secretary (shorthand, typewriting, accounts), seeks progressive post; used to responsibility; good references. Box W-1527, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, Kensington—Comfortable furnished rooms, double or single; quiet, homely; some meals, if required; near Christian Science church. 48, Russell Road, Western 0881.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—Our delightful furnished rooms are remaining open with a welcome to all. Tel. Kens. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. 13 Beaufort Gardens, Knightsbridge

TAILORING

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87, Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1. Tel. Museum 0516.

TEA ROOMS

Meet for lunch or tea at:
THE MONTROSE
43 New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TEACHERS

MARY HAMLIN, L.R.A.M.
Soprano
Gives lessons in SPEAKING and SINGING
Also coaches Church Soloists
Inquiries:
163B Sutherland Avenue, London, W. 9
Abercorn 1818

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN

Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London, Flaxman 2747

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

TUITION

Sussex: BRIGHTSTONE BOARDING KENNELS & RABBITRY—Vacancy for one pupil. All branches taught. Post later, if suitable. Country home, sea air. Fees £2.2.0. inclusive. Miss Lawis, Wootton House, Patcham, Brighton (Preston 2981).

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber

The Pioneer of the

"Heel to Ball"

Method of Shoe Fitting

Holds the Largest Collection of

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he is tried, he shall receive the crown of life, which the LORD *hath promised to them that love him.*—JAMES 1:12.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publisher of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bata (bä′-tyä) — Large Czechoslovakian shoe manufacturing company.

Ching, Tien-Ku (tyĕn′-gōō′ chŭng′) — Counselor of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, recently on a visit to Mexico.

Daché, Mme. Lilly (lē′-ī dă-shā′) — A leading designer of modern hats.

Hannikainen, Tauno (tou′-nō hän′-nī-kī′-nĕn) — Finnish orchestra conductor, now on tour in the United States.

Monteux, Pierre (pyâr′ môN′-tû′) — Conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

Nygaardsvold, Johan (yōō′-hän nü′-gôrs-vōōl′) — Prime Minister of Norway.

Piguet, Robert (rô′-bâr′ pē′-gĕ′)—Parisian dress designer.

Pitkaranta (pĭt′-kä-rän′-tä) —Town of Finland, strategic point in the Russo-Finnish war.

Wang Keh-min (wäng′ kŭ′-mĭn′) — Chief of the Peiping Provisional Government in China.

Yingtak (yĭng′-täk′)—Important communication center on the Canton-Hankow Railway, 80 miles north of Canton.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Belgrade (bĕl′-grād′)—Capital of Yugoslavia.

Kemi (kā′-mē) — Finland's largest river.

The Hague (hāg) — Capital of the Netherlands.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Sponge Holds So Much Water?

By experiment it has been shown that when one end of a very small tube is dipped into water, the water will rise in the tube; and the smaller the diameter of the tube, the farther the water will rise. The first of such experiments were made with tubes little larger than a hair, and the term "capillary attraction" used to describe this action is from the Latin capillus, "hair."

The action of capillarity is based on a characteristic of water known as surface tension. Water acts as though there were an invisible, elastic film or skin over its surface, exerting a tension or pressure on the water. Drops of water are round because the surface tension tends to make the surface as small as possible.

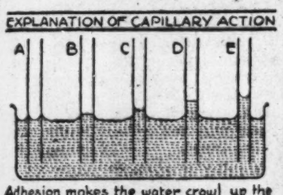
Surface tension may be overcome by water coming in contact with a substance which has a greater attraction for the water molecules (adhesion) than the water molecules have for one another (cohesion). Water adheres readily to clean glass; and we may notice that the surface of the water in a tumbler slopes up sharply at the junction of the water and the glass.

When the end of a small glass tube is dipped into water, the water tends to slope up where it touches the glass, both inside and outside the tube. If the diameter of the tube is very small, the curve or slope tends to extend to the center of the tube. But the surface tension of the water tries to flatten the course, lifting the center and allowing the water to creep up farther in the tube. This creeping continues until the weight of the water lifted equals the upward pull due to surface tension; and the smaller the tube, the higher the water will go.

The outer surface of the sponge has innumerable tiny openings or pores. Through these minute entrances the sea water flows and is carried to all parts of the body of the sponge through a marvelously intricate network of tiny canals or tubes. The circulation of water through the living sponge is carried to all parts of the body of the sponge through a marvelously intricate network of tiny canals or tubes. The constant waving of these lashes or flagella keeps the water circulating through the tubes.

These countless tiny tubes are what make the sponge "thirsty"—that is, their capillarity enables the sponge to soak up and retain remarkable quantities of water.—**W. P. Keasbey**

EXPLANATION OF CAPILLARY ACTION



Adhesion makes the water crowl up the sides, as in "A". Surface tension then raises the center, as in "B". This is repeated as in C, D, and E, until the weight of the water in the tube equals the upward pull of surface tension.

Where Would You Find—

1. A junk?
2. The first permanent settlement of the English upon the American continent?
3. The capital of Finland?
4. The Schuylkill River?
5. The Temple of Theseus?
6. Monument Avenue?
7. Mount Royal?
8. Penzance?
9. Indiana University?
10. Barbados?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Whitsitt Impressions: If she works before getting married—that's a career . . . if she keeps it up after marriage—that's a job.

San Francisco Chronicle: An amazing new synthetic plastic has properties of both leather and rubber. It is not decided yet whether to give it a steak flavor or that of the steamed clam.

Humorist: A flat-dweller complained that she was kept awake through her neighbor bathing in the small hours. She was all in favor of the silent washes of the night.

Party Fun

Special Sales

The leader of this game prepares several groups of words, each consisting of four words (or combinations of words) whose final syllables have the same sound.

Paper and pencils are passed to the players for scoring. The leader starts the game by saying, for example "I have (naming the words in one group) a nightingale, a farthingale, a martingale, and garden kale. Which of these would a man buy for his horse?" Time is allowed for writing the answer ("martingale," part of a horse's harness).

He would then continue: "I have a shelldrake, a mandrake, a hand rake, and an old drake. Which one would a botanist buy?" ("Mandrake.")

There may be as many groups of words as desired, the players selecting from each group the article which they think a given person would buy.

At the end of the game the leader names the articles which should have been bought, and the player who has the most nearly complete list is the winner.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Symbol of Democracy

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

The ocean traveler gets his first glimpse of the Statue of Liberty, on Bedloe Island

Daily Quotation

I DO not know how far
My fragile lamp may cast its beam—
How brightly o'er life's restless waves
Its fitful rays may gleam,
But, lest some weary mariner
May need its feeble light,
I'll keep it trimmed and filled,
And burning bravely through the night.

—MAURINE HATHAWAY

Geographical Oddities

Floating on a Rock

Be it considered fact or fiction, the voyage that Mark Twain claims to have made across California's Mono Lake on a floating rock is perfectly feasible today for anyone who may care to try it.

Mark Twain tells the story of how he visited Paoha Island, making the trip across several miles of open water in a rowboat. Enjoying the sunshine, he fell asleep; and while he slept, his boat went adrift. Finding himself marooned on the island and far from human aid, he found a large, loose slab of pumice, launched it in the lake, sat upon it, and with a piece of board for a paddle, paddled across the lake to the Mono County mainland.

Wildly imaginative as this tale sounds, it could be true. Paoha Island is composed almost entirely of pumice; and this stone is so light that a man of average strength could easily walk off with a piece as big as a mattress. Any large piece of it will float in fresh water with ample buoyancy to support a man's weight. It would be much more buoyant in Mono Lake where the water is so nearly stiff with salt that it will float a fresh egg.

Mono Lake is no small body of water, either; it has a surface area of about 100 square miles. Situated at an altitude of slightly more than 5,000 feet, it is fed by numerous streams originating among the perpetual snows of the High Sierras. And since the lake has no outlet, it has become highly saline.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Herbert Radisch, San Francisco

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Feb. 5:

"Grand Opening"
Benjamin Goldin, Greensburg, Pa.
Mrs. Pearl Lawhorn, Chicago.
Florence R. Lewis, Rockford, Ill.
Mrs. Oscar Litscher, Fox Lake, Wis.
Mrs. Louise Sager, Fox Lake, Wis.
Mrs. Emma R. Weisman, Keokuk, Iowa.

"Open for Business"
Mrs. Everett Brooks, Appleton, Wis.
Benjamin Goldin, Greensburg, Pa.
Dorothy Stone Mills, Chicago.
Horace H. Thayer, Jr.
Vera G. Wright, Toronto, Ont.

"High, Wide, and Hand-some"
Katharine Gooch, San Francisco.
Roy Kenworthy, East Orange, N. J.
Catherine O'Brien, Rockland, Maine.
Mrs. Lillian Riaski, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"The Wide Open Spaces"
Mrs. Lyda F. Meyer, San Francisco.
Mrs. Pauline Osha, Baltimore.
Mrs. Colby Porter, Fox Lake, Wis.

"All Donations Gratefully Received"
Mrs. Anna Marie Gast, Hoevet, Ore.
W. L. Lerch, Chicago, Ill.

"An Open Invitation"
Edw. G. Carter, Chicago.
E. A. MacKay, New York.

"Let's Have It"
Mrs. Mildred Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Open for Suggestions"
C. Burtnett, Fox Lake, Wis.

"For Your Convenience"
Jean Sitz, Chicago, Ill.

"A Republican Opening"
Mrs. Wm. Knoop, Fox Lake, Wis.

In Lighter Vein

Relief

Secretary: "Mrs. Jones called up to say she couldn't meet you downtown this morning."

Mr. Jones: "Well, that's a wait off my mind."

Diplomat

"I always have the last word in discussions with my wife."

"How do you manage it?"

"I say, 'Quite right, my dear.'"
—Buen Humor (Madrid).

Modern Polonius

A young chap from our neighborhood went to Washington and got himself a Government job. Recently he wrote to his dad that he was employed in the Bureau of Standards.

The man immediately wrote back: "Keep 'em high, son; keep 'em high."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Daily Anecdote

The Diplomat

Edward A. Sothern, the famous actor, and father of the equally famous Edward H., was a gentleman of rare understanding and tact. Once when he was a member of Laura Keene's company, he incurred the displeasure of the great actress, and was summoned to receive his due meed of censure.

Entering her presence, he quickly remarked, "Before you utter a word, Miss Keene, permit me to turn down the gaslight," turning it down as he spoke.

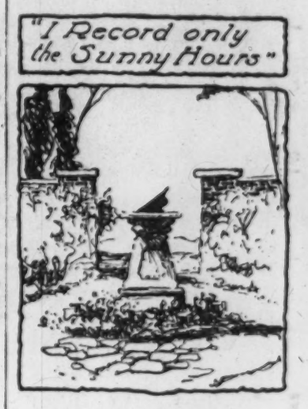
"Why did you do that?" she explained.

"Because," answered Sothern, "I can endure anything you have to say; but I cannot bear to see those beautiful eyes blazing with passion, and that lovely face distorted with rage. Go on, now, and say whatever you please."

What woman could be angry after receiving such a lovely compliment? Certainly not Laura Keene.

You've Had Them!

Little Alice had been washing her dolly's clothes. After a painstaking and soapy job, she exclaimed: "Mummie, my fingers are wilted!"



Sunday Closing

Cleveland, Ohio

"Please fill your gasoline tank on Saturday and thus co-operate in permitting the attendants at this station to go to church and spend Sundays with their families."

Thus reads a sign at the gas station of Ed Scherbarth in Cleveland, Ohio. And, believe it or not, Ed has done more business since he put up that sign.

It all started when his pastor, Mr. Trout, said he would like to see a gasoline station owner who had enough nerve to close up on Sunday. Ed accepted the challenge and closed up. His customers admired his spunk and co-operated by filling their tanks on Saturday. Apparently new customers were made also because Ed's six-day business soon exceeded the business done formerly in seven days.

The pastor let his church members know that it wasn't a trick on Ed's part to get more business but "an experiment in social planning."

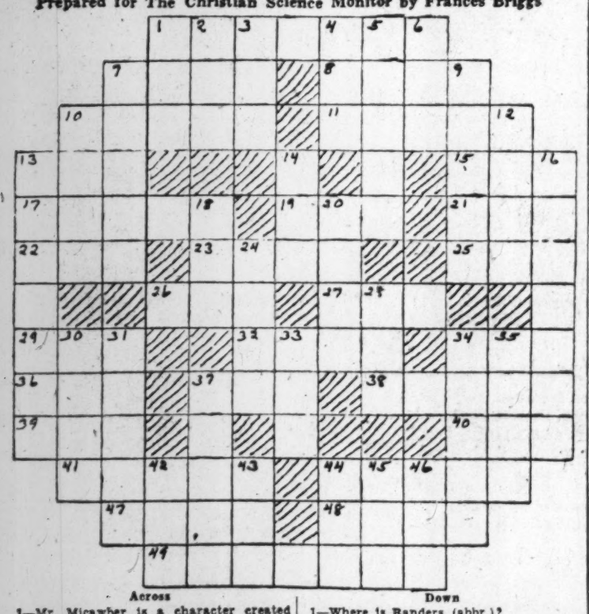
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is a sailing vessel of China.
2. Jamestown, Virginia, May 13, 1607.
3. Helsingfors (Helsinki).
4. A river in eastern Pennsylvania on which Philadelphia is situated. It flows into the Delaware and is 131 miles long.
5. Athens, Greece. It was built about 500 B. C. in commemoration of the battle of Marathon, where Theseus was believed to have aided the Greeks in driving back the invading Persians.
6. A famous thoroughfare in Richmond, Virginia, noted for its beautiful statuary.
7. A hill in the city of Montreal, Canada. It is more than 700 feet high and was named by Jaques Cartier in 1535.
8. A seaport in Cornwall; the most westerly town in England.
9. Bloomington, Indiana.
10. The most eastern of the Windward Islands in the West Indies; area 166 square miles.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Mr. Micawber is a character created by whom?
7—Who was object of Leander's affections?
8—A tadpole may become what?
10—Who is a lawyer mentioned in Book of Titus?
11—What do you call defensive arms for the body?
13—Yellow ocher is what?
15—Who was one of family of Bani (Ezra 10:34)?
17—Whose poem is "Dream of Eugene Aram"?
19—What is a town of southwestern Kirghiz, Soviet Russia?
21—Who was third king of Judah?
22—A vase is what?
23—If you were in Valladolid, Spain, in what direction would you travel to reach Zaragoza?
25—Possessive pronoun.
26—Baruch, Jeremiah's amanuensis, wrote with what?
27—One who excels at anything is what?
29—Who was eldest son of Nahor and Milcah (Gen. 22:21)?
32—What book is a continuation of the books of Chronicles?
34—Dover is capital of what State (abbr.)?
36—Who was a Greek goddess of infatuation?
37—Mediterranean is what?
38—A wall painting is what?
39—What State is north of Kansas (abbr.)?
40—Before.
41—What is a state of northeastern Venezuela?
44—Atlas was what?
47—What is moistened clay used as a paste?
48—What is a seaport of Netherlands?
49—What is a canton of northeastern Switzerland?

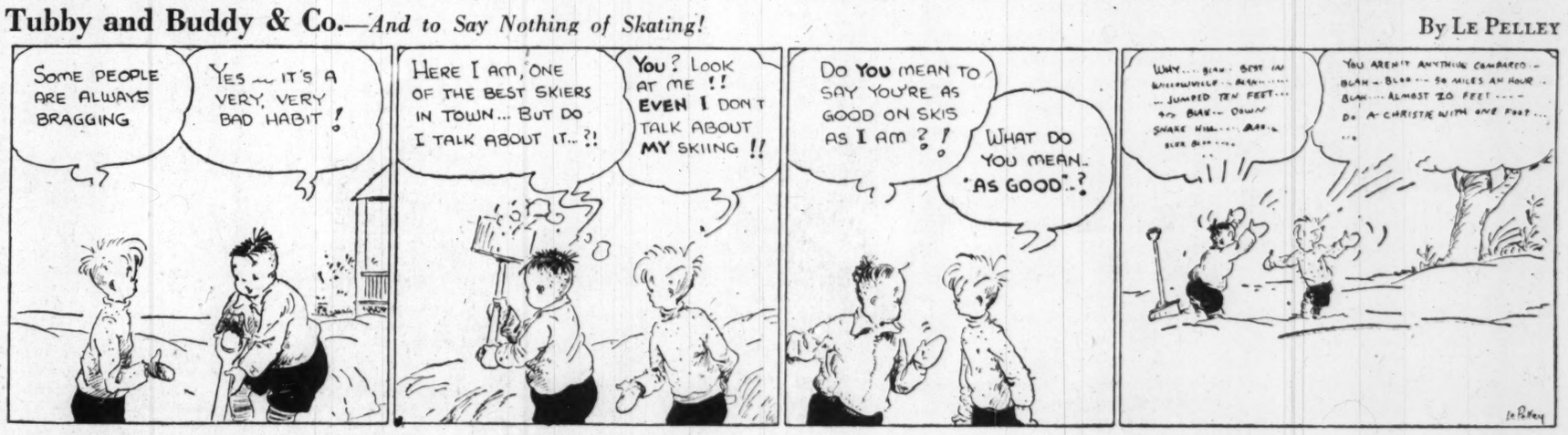
Down

1—Where is Randers (abbr.)?
2—Who was one of David's mighty men (II Sam. 23:36)?
3—What is an island of Dodecanese?
4—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
5—If you were in Helsinki, in what direction would you travel to reach Oulu?
6—What is either of two books of Old Testament (abbr.)?
7—Who was father of Eliab, of tribe of Zebulun (Num. 1:9)?
9—What is a manufacturing town of Nord, France, on Scarpe River?
10—What was a town in mountain district of Judah (Josh. 15:54)?
12—What character stands for silence in music?
13—Where did Nehemiah live (Neh. 1:1)?
14—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
16—What is a city of Illinois?
18—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
20—What is like a diamond in the sky?
24—What African tree is prized for white, spongy aril of its seeds?
28—What is a river of Cambridgeshire, England?
30—What Indian tribe gave their name to Utah?
31—Who was ruler of city of Shechem at time of contest between Abimelech and native Canaanites (Judges 9:28-41)?
33—The Caucasian ibex is what?
34—What did Daniel interpret (sing.)?
35—What is a lake of Scotland?
37—Who was Abraham's wife?
42—Small bed is what?
43—What is a bird of Australia?
44—What do you call a sheep in its second year?
45—What is a county of western Iowa?
46—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And to Say Nothing of Skating!*

By LE PELLEY


SOME PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS BRAGGING
YES — IT'S A VERY, VERY BAD HABIT!
HERE I AM, ONE OF THE BEST SKIERS IN TOWN... BUT DO I TALK ABOUT IT..?!
YOU? LOOK AT ME!! EVEN I DON'T TALK ABOUT MY SKIING!!
DO YOU MEAN TO SAY YOU'RE AS GOOD ON SKIS AS I AM?!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN.. "AS GOOD"..?
YOU AREN'T ANYTHING COMPARED - BLAH - BLAH - 50 MILES AN HOUR - BLAH - ALMOST 70 FEET - - - DO A CHRISTIE WITH ONE FOOT...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Surprise! Surprise!*

By RODGERS

Well, was I surprised when we reached our destination yesterday—
I had been picturing myself down South enjoying some good hot weather and some romps with ol' Togo, but—
When the train doors opened, instead of seeing some nice green trees all I saw was a lot of snow!
The Boss says we're in the Berkshires, or some such place, and we're here to see some fancy skiing - All I could think to wag was—"Br-r-r-r!"
RRodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Beyond the Horizon*

By THE HAGERS

ON LAGO PATO'S SHORE I SAT WITH TOMMY, WHO BEGAN TO CHAT.
"I'VE WATCHED THESE FOREIGN DUCKS EACH DAY— THE WAY THEIR VOICES BLEND IN PLAY.
THEIR LANGUAGES ARE NOT THE SAME, BUT FAIR PLAY IS THE COMMON AIM."
"AND, TOMMY, ON SOME DAY, AHEAD, FAIR PLAY WILL RULE ALL THINGS," I SAID.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Constructive Program

Ideally the two-party system puts upon the opposition an obligation to say what it would do if given the opportunity to govern. Never in American history has that duty been taken so seriously as by the Republican Program Committee under the able chairmanship of Glenn Frank. The report just presented as the result of two years of study and discussion deserves close examination.

It is less than a party platform—that will be written at the National Convention—and more than a party platform, for it presents an analysis of national problems which any citizen can study with benefit. This newspaper will discuss various sections of the program later; we would like now to commend what the report calls "a new perspective" achieved by the opposition during its "vacation from authority." The essence of this new perspective is confidence in a developing America.

The Committee declares its studies have convinced it that the American economy can expand more, can offer greater opportunities, can put more men, money and material to work in the next quarter century than it did in the twenty-five years before 1929. The one condition it sets up is that too many hurdles shall not be thrown in the Nation's path "by either the public policies of government or the private policies of business."

The report outlines public policies that have set up hurdles for national recovery and points out that the New Deal has made public enterprise its chief concern. It points out, as this newspaper has been pointing out for some years, that private enterprise must be the main reliance for recovery and that necessary reforms should be conducted in a manner that will give positive encouragement to business. It emphasizes the fact that Government cannot supply jobs, cannot provide security, and that only a revived and expanded private enterprise can do so.

The "private policies of business" which have thrown hurdles in the way of an expanding economy might well be more fully discussed. For the American people still recall that the crash of 1929 was not caused by governmental discouragement of business and they would like some assurance that business men really understand the necessities of a free economy and can keep it expanding. The fact that from 1922 to 1929 there was a 25 per cent decline in the average cost of industrial production and that business as a whole failed to pass on this savings in lower prices to the consumer needs emphasis in considering hurdles set up by "private policies of business."

But whatever their doubts about business policies, the American people are coming more and more to the conclusion that governmental policies are retarding recovery and that private enterprise must be given more opportunity. In urging this as the way to put the 10,000,000 still jobless back to work, the report strikes a note that is not only politically popular but economically sound.

'Ye Editor's' Macedonian Cry

Return of "old-fashioned winter" brought with it a notice in many a country newspaper that had not appeared in a generation: "Wanted—Stove Wood on Subscription." Indeed, some editors make it considerably stronger and urge delinquent subscribers to bring in the wood they promised in the fall. For if there is anything that goes against the grain of a rural editor it is to pay out cash for firewood. There long has existed between him and some of his farmer friends the tacit understanding that a load of wood will pay for a year's subscription to The Gimlet. . . . But he draws the line at turnips.

"Ye Editor," like all lovers of the crackling log and the cheerful fireplace, is particular about his wood. He shed no tears when chestnut disappeared; it "popped" on the andirons and scattered sparks on precious rugs. Elm, too, has a bad name, mainly because it is impossible to split and hard to ignite. Hickory—still in demand where smokehouses remain an institution; ash, walnut, and oak—practically all the hardwoods—burn dependably, slowly, evenly. But of them all, the true lover of an open fire most often prefers beech, which has all the other good qualities of hardwood and leaves only a feathery white ash. Of course, there is fragrant cedar, apple wood, and wild cherry—but these are refinements of fireplace pleasure. "Ye Editor" doubtless will be satisfied with anything burnable . . . if delivered before another cold spell.

The Altmark Case

A comprehensive ruling of international law may be postponed for some time in the case of the Altmark, but in the court of world opinion a verdict has already come down. A majority of neutral sentiment—in the United States an overwhelming majority — sanctions Britain's spectacular release of 300 seamen from the German prison ship in Norwegian waters. Indeed, something very like applause can be heard in America.

Norway may get some sympathy as a small neutral in a very tight spot. The British foray was clearly a violation of territorial waters in defiance of Norwegian authorities. Yet Oslo is not on firm ground in its protest. Neutrals have obligations as well as rights, and Norway plainly was remiss in its handling of the Altmark—known to have been a auxiliary of the Graf Spee. Why was she not more thoroughly searched at Bergen? That she was searched indicates Norway had a duty to prevent German use of Norwegian waters for war purposes. That duty was not performed. In the layman's eyes, failure to perform it goes a long way toward justifying Britain's action.

As for German protests, several things must be said. The noise of the Berlin press hardly hides the striking and effective nature of the British exploit. The extravagant bitterness of German views may indicate that an important hole in the blockade has been plugged. Protests against the British destroyer Cossack's methods in boarding the Altmark can only be judged when more is known—as for instance whether the Altmark's crew opened the hostilities. But in any case outraged protests at an attack on "unarmed seamen" come with illogic and ill grace from a Nation whose fliers have bombed and machine-gunned the crews of fishing boats and lightships.

The neutral observer is bound to note that even as Berlin shouts that Britain has abandoned the "chivalry of the sea," two Swedish merchant ships have been sunk without warning by German torpedoes or mines. Considering all the circumstances the average American has a simple judgment in the case of the Altmark. He is likely to say: "I'd have done just what the British did."

Curbing Arbitrary Power

The Walter-Logan bill to curb Federal administrative agencies in the exercise of their quasi-judicial powers deserves careful study and will soon be under general discussion as it comes up for action in Congress. The problem which it attempts to meet, the "wonderland of bureaucracy," is of tremendous and growing importance, and the coming struggle over the bill may ultimately take on the seriousness of the struggle a few years ago over the President's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court.

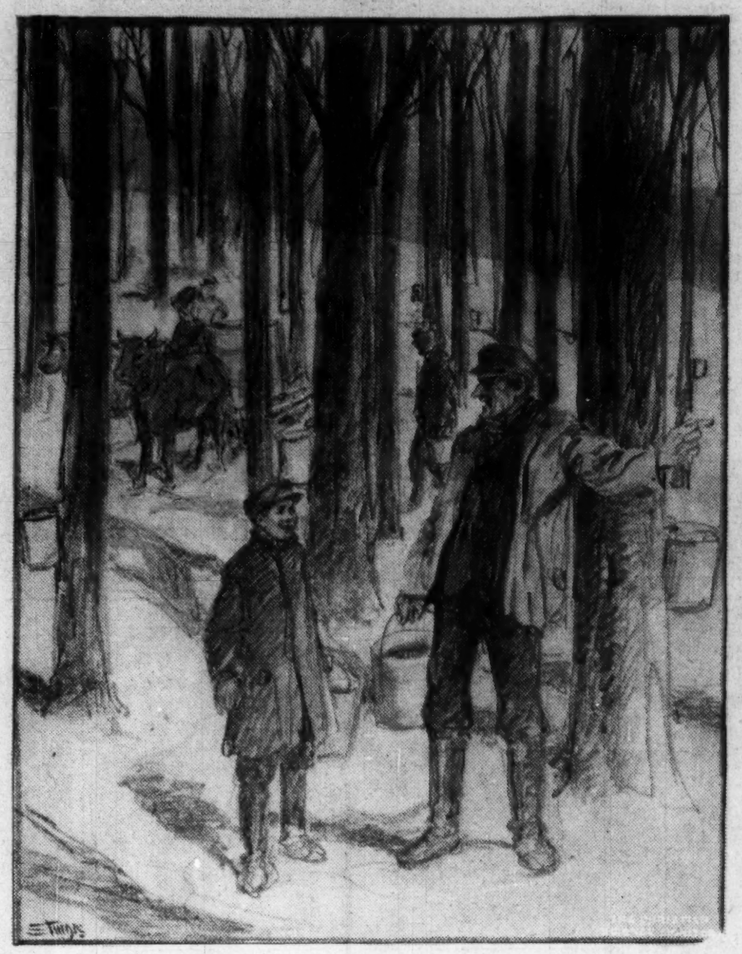
The bill is designed in effect to give a new bill of rights to the individual citizen or corporation in conflict with the Government. It would require, for instance, that when new laws are passed, the administrative rules and regulations which interpret and fill them out must be laid down within a short time and made public. It would provide for a uniform system of appeals within an agency, and would make any final decision or order by an administrative agency subject to court review, a privilege which recent Supreme Court decisions have been steadily narrowing.

The bill has the sponsorship of the American Bar Association, seems to be aimed particularly at the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Labor Relations Board, and has the hearty hostility of these two agencies.

One serious criticism of the bill deserves consideration. It seems to lay down a Procrustean bed of procedure to which a wide diversity of Government actions would be forced to conform. Some of the advocates of the bill are inclined to feel that it is good merely because it would hamper the work of certain Government bureaus. But two wrongs do not make a right. The whole subject deserves careful and impartial examination.

It may be preferable to have, instead of one law, stretching over all administrative agencies, several laws, designed to fit specific commissions. The need for legal safeguards against personal rule is so great that efforts to devise and enact satisfactory legislation should be pressed. But, of course, the chief safeguard will continue to be a keen sense of liberty and justice in the people.

In the Sugar Orchard



This Wild, Untamed Sweetness

These maples along our winding road are very old, for Jesse Haven set them in the year of the Minot's Light storm. And every winter since '51 uncounted generations of boys have swung on the low branches over the wall and the road. They snap the small branches, and every year, when the sun grows lustier and the sap begins to run and drip as freezing nights follow warm days, on each broken maple twig of sunny mornings glitters and sparkles an icy pendant. Break one and taste its faint, elusive sweetness. Always, when I do that, I remember.

This was long since, when the world was younger and the winters longer and this first restlessness of spring bit deeper than it does now. The long New Hampshire winter lingered at Hanover, and classrooms, and skiing, and even handball in the gym became boring. Restless, in the afternoons we took long walks toward Etna, or across the river and the covered bridge to Norwich. And there, sometimes, I dropped in at Perley Vaughn's farm, to get warm in the "tie-up," and admire the Guernseys, and yarn with Perley about old wars we had seen.

But every year, about now, there were two queer things about Perley's—pails hung on the tall sugar maples in the yard, and a great quiet about the barn. Then, from the kitchen door, Mrs. Vaughn would sing, "He's at the camp. Whyn't you go up?"

I went. The sun was a warm hand on my back. In the ruts the lacy snow crunched underfoot. Then the pastures fell back, the woods closed in quietly. The three ruts climbed through pines where the snow still lay deep. They climbed through the woodlot and neat cordwood stacks. They climbed until Nor'ich and Hanover were toy villages below, with the Connecticut an etched line meandering between. They climbed to the sugar orchard.

* * *

There was woodsmoke in the keen air, and in the snow beaten paths crossing in patterns. These maples, too, were huge and old, their buttressed roots deep in snow. They wore silver necklaces of bright pails. Perley's was a small grove, yet in the stretched white snow, the golden wash of sunlight there was a feeling of illimitable space. Maple shadows lay crinkled, flat and blue on the snow. Perley was a small figure in the golden distance. Pails winked as he emptied them. He threw up a small arm in salutation, bent to the yoke, went toward the camp with his burden of buckets. I turned that way, met him.

Over the camp, weathered to a sepia-gray, smoke drifted low—on the curled split shingles and smelled good. It smelled better inside—smelled of steam touched with ambrosia, wreathing over the long, flat pans. Joe Misho grinned through it at us, Joe the hired man, brown-whiskered, native as a woodchuck. Joe loved sugaring, loved the warm crispness out of doors, the cooking for himself, the long nights curled in a worn buffalo robe, rising to tend the fires. A Vermont hamadryad, this Joe.

Perley Vaughan liked it, too. So did I, tramping the rounds, yoke over shoulders, filling the buckets. The sap dripped from the spiles, poured from the pails clear as crystal. The buckets filled, we walked loose-kneed, steadily over the tramped paths, emptied them in the upper boiler, went back. The golden light turned amethyst; fox and rabbit tracks filled with liquid sapphire; the maple tops were golden, then dark against an aquamarine sky. The quick cold came, and Perley rubbed his stiff hands cheerfully. That, he said, made the sap run, made good syrup. Or was it something else?

* * *

Joe Misho ran the syrup into silver-bright milk cans for Perley to take down. It was the golden light that filled the grove, caught and transmuted and distilled. Its fragrance held the tang of woodsmoke, the clean breath of winter over these white hills. Perley brought in a flat pan of fresh snow, ladled and dropped a thicker syrup. In the sweet crystals there was a touch of wildness, of something essentially American. And—the world was younger, then—as I tasted it there seemed that here might be a parable, a poem. Sweetness from sun-steeped fields of cane I could understand. But whence came this wild sweetness, this untamed fragrance lured by the sun from these harsh, snow-bound hills, tapped by the blind roots groping in the dark? There was a mystery.

I didn't know the answer. I still don't know it. We came down through the darkness in Perley Vaughn's pung, the snow now crisp under the runners, the cold, sweet air coming in gusts, the harness jingling. You could tell the town lights from the stars because the stars were larger and nearer.

DANIEL CHASE

Close National Elections Returning?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

This has been Political Week in the Capital and in the Nation. It has offered a quick preview of a vigorous and vital campaign to come and has brought the leading members of the Presidential company a little nearer to the front of the stage.

After reading some two dozen Republican political speeches delivered as part of the several hundred Lincoln Day rallies, after sitting in on the Republican National Committee meeting when it selected June 24 as the date and Philadelphia as the scene of its 1940 nominating convention, after watching the President carefully keep his candidacy open but himself uncommitted, and after talking with third-term New Dealers and anti-third-term Democrats, Washington observers generally agree that the political picture on both sides shapes itself about as follows:

* * *

The morale of the Democratic Party shows itself to be optimistic without great enthusiasm. The morale of the Republican Party shows itself to be enthusiastic without overconfidence.

Thomas E. Dewey, Senator Robert A. Taft and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg—named both in alphabetical order and in order of present popular strength—are continuing to draw away from the rest of the Republican Presidential field and the party leaders genuinely believe they can win with the nomination of any one of the three.

President Roosevelt is making it evident that he intends to keep himself available for the Democratic nomination until the last possible moment. He is waiting on political events and most observers believe he has not reached a personal decision—so far as a personal decision will determine the result.

The opposition to a third term within the Democratic Party is greater than appears on the surface since the party leaders, in the interests of political self-preservation, are not prepared to risk being wrong by opposing Mr. Roosevelt at this stage.

A conservative swing of sizable proportions is making itself felt in the counsels of both parties and on both sides of Congress. No really New Deal legislation was passed in the last session of Congress or will be passed in this session of Congress. Recognition of this state of public opinion is one of the reasons why the President has focussed his attention almost exclusively upon foreign affairs.

The prospect in the coming campaign is that the Democratic Party will be considerably more conservative than at any time since 1932 and that the Republican Party will be considerably more liberal than at any time before 1932.

* * *

The campaign appeal of both the Republican and Democratic Parties, it is increasingly apparent, is to be directed toward the strategic, middle-road, independent vote whose freedom from political ties gives it a frequently decisive voice. The importance of the independent vote is illustrated by the figures of the last five Presidential elections. They are worth looking at, for these figures are carefully appraised by party leaders as the decision on platform and candidates draws nearer:

1920	Harding	16,000,000	Cox	9,150,000
1924	Coolidge	15,700,000	Davis	8,300,000
1928	Hoover	21,000,000	Smith	15,000,000
1932	Hoover	15,700,000	Roosevelt	22,800,000
1936	Landon	16,600,000	Roosevelt	27,400,000

The story which these figures tell is that while the basic Republican strength does not fall much below 16,000,000 even in such a substantial defeat as in 1936, party leaders realize they cannot expect to win in 1940 unless it makes large inroads upon the shifting labor and agricultural vote which went to Mr. Roosevelt in the last two elections. And conversely, these figures tell the Democratic strategists that their cause is not bright if it cannot retain 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 independent voters who were capable of bringing victory four years ago and who are capable of bringing defeat in 1940.

* * *

The recurrent shifting of the independent vote began to manifest itself in 1938 when the Republicans doubled their party representation in Congress and won unexpected victories in many States. It is well to examine the election figures in their smaller units, the counties. Omitting the Solid South, which is still not a genuine battleground in national politics, there are 2,048 counties in 38 States. In 1936 the Republicans carried only 757 of these counties. In 1938 they carried 1,123 as compared with the Democrats' 885, or 59 per cent of the real political contesting ground.

It seems apparent that the cycle of close national elections which ended in 1920 is about to begin again. The era of landslide victories started with Warren G. Harding, for beginning with the twenties the defeated party never succeeded in capturing more than a dozen States. The loser was down to eight with Alfred E. Smith, to six with Mr. Hoover in 1932 and to two with Alfred Landon in 1936.

The by-elections of 1938 re-established something approaching parity between the two dominant parties and elected a Congress which was more conservative than New Deal and more liberal than Republican. Last year Congress reacted to this new national sentiment by doing little for the President and this year the President has responded to this sentiment by asking little from Congress.

Thus national policy and party policy are in a state of flux because national opinion is in a state of change. Contrary to the urgings of political theorists, the two major parties are not sharply dividing to challenge this change; they are showing signs of coming nearer together in platform and leadership in response to this change.

The Capital is giving little leadership to the Nation today. It is waiting and watching a new crystallizing of public opinion.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Welded Into One Unit"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When will the nations of the world be welded together into one unit wherein there will be complete freedom of movement and intercourse, freedom of trade and rendering of services, equal opportunity for all to buy and sell in all markets?

The above is occasioned by the interesting letters appearing in your recent issue. Perhaps your correspondents have not read "Union Now" by Clarence K. Streit, a book which over six months ago, in your columns, Lord Lothian classified as the greatest book written in this century, and as epoch making as Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" of a hundred years ago. With respect to the separation of Germany, if Union advocated by Mr. Streit were achieved, by comparison the present Germany would shrink into such insignificance as to cease to be a world menace; and the rancour and resentment sown by such effort at separation would be completely avoided.

It is also stated that the democratic governments have shown many shortcomings between the years 1918 and 1939 and have abandoned to a degree the "principles for which they fought." It is inevitable that presented with a state of war, even in democratic countries the people must surrender some of their rights to their governments so as to enable these to carry on the war more energetically. But how difficult to regain these rights afterwards! Governments simply assume that they can go on doing indefinitely what the peoples only wish them to do under the emergency of war. As Mr. Streit points out, Union would sweep away any unbalance of power, fear would be eliminated, and all the rights of liberty would be returned to the peoples. As for "non-profit in war," since there would be no war there would be no profit.

I can heartily recommend to all your readers that they follow the advice of Lord Lothian and invest in a copy of "Union Now," and apply their thought and energies to the achievement of a world State, wherein the brotherhood and rights of man will be clearly seen and acknowledged. G. K.

Tucumán, Argentina

"Union Now"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my thanks for the way you have handled the interesting Union Now plan as outlined in Mr. Streit's book of that name. The understanding and approval of this plan is spreading and our splendid Monitor is helping. I hope other papers will help to spread this understanding as has been done in England.

Maplewood, N. J. RUTH T. ANDERSON

The "Primary Concern"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We read so much these days about war, neutrality and peace that it seems difficult at times to keep in mind just what the "primary concern" is.

What might have taken place with the ragged little unpaid poorly-equipped Valley Forge Army if France had remained "neutral"? Would there ever have been any United States at all?

Finland is now just where the Colonies were when France made it her primary concern to do what was right under the circumstances. Finland believes in the teachings of Christianity so thoroughly that she is willing to fight for them and attempt to hold back the forces of evil, the anti-Christ thought, which must be checked or the world return to unbridled paganism.

Lincoln's primary concern was not to keep out of war, but to be "firm in the right as God gives us to see the right." Does anyone today believe Lincoln was wrong in preserving the Union?

Neutrality should have very careful examination to determine just how much of the am-I-my-brother's-keeper element, and how much smugness, selfishness, and cowardice it may contain.

The United States must decide whether it is going to continue worshiping the golden calf by furnishing 54 per cent of all necessary war materials to a non-Christian nation or is it going to do what is right under the circumstances. If the Bible were read more and lived by closer we would come out strongly for the right and be blessed with a blessing that there would not be room enough to receive it and we would not have ten million people out of work and three or four saloons in each city block.

Tacoma, Wash. J. M. MATHEWS

Courage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How ridiculous to think that if Finland with its meager finances and small army can stand against the Russian giant and have the courage to do it, America, with its huge military and financial powers, should be afraid of Russian attacks. The United States is helping England and France, and taking useless gold for it, to be buried in Kentucky. We certainly should help Finland and share in the honor of its courage.

Dayton, Ohio. ALEX NYMAN

Argentine Riches

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With much interest I have pondered your description of the city of Buenos Aires. Few of us can hope to see that great city with our own eyes. But many can get some idea of Argentina's history and spirit by reading her poetry. Rafael Obligado's poem, "Santos Vega," should be sufficient in itself to dispel any lingering delusion that no fine literature has been produced in the lands to the south of us. Then there is Luis L. Dominguez's poem on "The Ombu," the giant tree that stands overlooking a verdant plain, "The light house of that sea." Also the poems of Leopoldo Lugones and others. Many years ago my fancy was captivated by Olegario Victor Andrade's historical fantasy, "The Condor's nest." Argentina is rich in poets. To read them, and the poets of the other Spanish American countries, is an easy and pleasant way to broaden our knowledge and increase our sympathy with our southern neighbors. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Cambridge, Mass.

Rubber to Russia?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I listened to a broadcast of news, sponsored by your paper, over the local radio station. Having been a crude rubber dealer for nearly thirty years, I know that as to rubber the statements about shipments to Russia, except possibly in September and October, are false.

The two principal stocks of rubber, not in factory hands, are in London and New York. When the war started those who had counted on London for their supply were afraid this source would be cut off, so bought here for immediate shipment.

I know of recent inquiries for shipment to Italy which could not be filled among the regular dealers; none would sell for such shipment. The Amtorg Trading Company, Russia's export and import company in New York, has also denied the truth of the statement as applied to them in the last couple of months.

The fact is that both the Army and Navy were asleep until recent months. Senator Copeland tried to put through a bill three years ago for the United States Government to acquire 200,000 tons of rubber as an emergency supply. He met no enthusiasm.

Furthermore, while the stocks in the United States are not large, there is by no means a shortage.

	1939	1938	1937
Stocks in the U. S. Dec. 31 were	138	231	262
Stocks afloat to U. S. Dec. 31 were	91	45	63
Thousand tons	229	276	325

Stocks in the country equal about ten weeks or eleven weeks' supply at the highest consumption rate on record, 55,000 tons per month.

Shipments from the United States in the last four months have been larger than usual, September, 1,472 tons; October, 5,886; November, 1,228, and December, 1,093 tons. In 1936 the high months were March, 1,171; May, 1,589; June, 2,469, and July, 1,383. In 1937 the top months were 1,146 and 1,050 in March and April. September was the top month in 1938 with 803.

These figures are put out by the Department of Commerce and can be obtained by anyone interested in the truth.

In spite of war and submarine blockade, England exported in September about 2,100 tons and in October about 2,300 tons and has been selling to Russia steadily up to the last few weeks according to my last information. Incidentally, there has been no reason why more rubber could not have been brought to the United States in the last couple of years. Buyers hoped for lower prices, did not buy ahead and let stocks dwindle. Whose fault?

COLLIER W. BAIRD,
Vice President, Baird Rubber & Trading Company, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Editor's Note — The radiocast news referred to was based on a dispatch which included an official joint statement of the Secretary of the Navy and the Assistant Secretary of War on United States shipments of essential war materials to aggressive totalitarian European Powers.